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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M
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* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	9th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th "
* SHANNON	4382	L. M. Wibmer	23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	30th "
			1900.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	6th Jan.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	13th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	20th "
M. L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	27th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	10th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	17th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7458	E. H. Gordon	10th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April.

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IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.
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Tons.	Captains.	
6,370	Lecoispellier	19th
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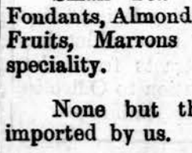

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Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for ...
Remittances to Europe in ... per cent. allow...
Circ...

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Draft payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letter of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 3 years at 6 per cent., 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.
PRUDENTIAL, OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.
N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.
CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.
INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.
Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of Furniture, etc., by order of Messrs. S. R. Bottlewala and Co., ADVERTISED to take place on SUNDAY the 26th Inst., at Bellasis Road, is POSTPONED, until further Notice.

THE SALE of landed property at Lohar Chawl Street, ADVERTISED to take place TO-DAY, is POSTPONED, to WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst.

ON FRIDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Stret, Fort, next to Messrs. Singer and Co., the following, consisting of two Europe-made iron safes on stands, alarm time-pieces, platedware, such as ivory and mother-o'pearl, handled fruit and fish knives and forks in case, spoons and forks, salvers, tantalus frames, Alabaster and Mejoli tea centre pieces and flower vases, Japanese ware, Jardinieres, 1 drawning room suit of sofas and chairs and silk tapestry &c.
The above is now on view.

SALE OF PRINTING PRESSES, TYPES, AND MATERIALS OF THE DIAMOND PRINTING PRESS IN PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, at Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, close to the Parsee Girls' School Building, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., the presses and materials of the Diamond Printing Press, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Pallonjee Sorabjee, consisting of one foolscap printing press by Hopkinson, one super-royal printing press by Hopkinson and Cope, printing types in chests, galleys, composing sticks, stereo blocks, pressing machine, ink-spreader, wooden racks and stands, writing table, glass door, cupboard, clock, chairs, tables, lamps, stools, &c.
The property will be on view, three days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ezra Building, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable teak and blackwood, dining, drawing and bed room furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, Mignon Grand ebonized pianoforte by Schiedmayer with nickel mountings, the most perfect piano, D.-B. B.-L. gun by T. Tatham London in case, 2 Hook rifles, windproof lamps, pictures, rich table ornaments, ladies' and gent's pneumatic bicycles in good order, curtains, carpets, flower pots, &c., the property of JOHN M. HEYN, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 3 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, above the Seamen's Rest, near the Victoria Docks, the valuable and neat substantial teak and blackwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, ebonized grand cottage piano by Rose and Co. Weech non-slipping pneumatic tyre gents Eclipse bicycle, iron safe, musical box, rowtee, table ornaments, lamps, carpets, etc. the property of T. CONRY Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY the 12th proximo, at 1 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the White House. Merewether Road, Apollo Reclamation, the valuable blackwood and teakwood dining drawing and bedroom furniture, rich electro platedware and crockery and glassware, light victoria single seated brougham and landau all in good order, rich marble and other table ornaments, china flower vases, persian carpets, books, windproof lamps, brass clock, garden plants, &c., the property of the late CAPTAIN A. C. CLARK.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FORMERLY KNOWN AS RAMLAL'S PEDHI, ON KALBADEVI ROAD.

With the consent of the mortgagor and the mortgagee, the undermentioned property will, unless previously sold by private contract, be put up for sale by Public Auction, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of November, 1899, on the premises, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon:—
All that piece or parcel of land, being a portion of a garden called Allibaug, admeasuring 21 ft. in breadth and ninety-seven feet in length from north to south or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 121, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 105, and Street No. 281, all which premises are situate at and on the east side of Kalbadevi Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the north, by the property now or formerly of Motichand Raghunathdas, on or towards the east, also by the property of the said Motichand Raghunathdas, on or towards the south, partly by the property of Surmal Khooshal, and partly by the property of Motichand Amichand, and on or towards the west, by the said Kalbadevi Road, and were formerly in the occupation of the firm of Govindas Raghunathdas, and are now in the occupation of the firm of Govindas Luckmundas.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR SECURING HIGH CLASS FURNITURE.

Auction Sale of Superior and High Class Furniture made entirely to order by Winbridge and John Roberts, including also English-made Mahogany and Walnutwood Furniture.
On SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Village View," Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the entire very valuable elegant and artistic well seasoned teak, black and stained wood and mahogany and walnutwood French-polished drawing, dining, office, boudoir, bed and dressing-room furniture, designed and executed to order by Winbridge and John Roberts and imported from England, sets of English handsome solid mahogany and walnutwood drawing-room suits, richly upholstered, rich Lucknow, Agra, and Bikaneer carpets, very handsome Karara marble statues, "Apollo" and "Diana," on pedestals, specially ordered out, a very handsome and most ornamental real Sevres vase with equally grand pedestal, richly artistic and elaborate floral and figure decorations, all hand painted, also specially designed and ordered out from Europe, a high class solid gilt bronze clock on lever escapement and English 8-day clock and other clocks, all striking hours and half hours, in glass domes, one sweet-toned piano by Bluthner, English and Japanese table ornaments, a pair of very handsome large vases on pedestal, and a very artistic vase of rare make, most rich and artistic famous oil paintings, "The Poultry" and "The Rat Hunt" by well known painters, and artistic water colour views by L. Frank, rich Japanese panels of all sorts and varieties, chaste and ornamental Majolica and ... vases on pedestal, rich glass and porcelainware, best ... ware, handsome hanging wall and table kerosine ... by Ditmar and others, two large fireproof Milner's ... stand by John Roberts and Co. with Chubb's lock, ... one very handsome Madras-built glass-fronted miniature brougham by Simpson, one strong-built ... is-a-vis, one very handsome chestnut waler cob, strong, goes well in harness, one very handsome bay Arab horse, fast goes well in single and double harness, sets of English single and double harness, one Jafferabad buffalo, one Gujerat cow, and one Australian cross of Scotch breed, &c., &c., the property of HORMUSJEE N. VAKEEL, Esq.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 25th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.
AT 1.30 P.M.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand dog cart in very good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, " and saddle.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by ... rooms, the surplus stock of ... wall lamps, standard ... and six light hanging lam...
The above will be on vi...
Bombay, 22nd Novembe...

TO ...
A SPACIOUS ...
BUNG...
AT MALAB...

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

WINES.

COCKBURN'S BLACK SEAL PORT.
LONDON CLUB PORT.
KENNETH MACKENZIE AND CO.'S OLD PORTS.
LONDON CLUB SHERRY.
KENNETH MACKENZIE AND CO.'S SHERRIES.
JOH. STIFFT'S CARLOWITZ.
LIQUEUR.—BURKE'S SLOE GIN.

SPIRITS.

E. NORMANDIN AND CO.'S 1858 AND 1820 BRANDIES.
CORNEILLE AND CO.'S COGNAC.
JULES LANDY'S GENUINE OLD COGNAC.
HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.
BURKE'S *** IRISH WHISKY.
CLUB BLEND "
BURKE'S GLENLIVET "
SLATER'S GLENLIVET "
O. H. L. LIQUEUR "
SLATER'S V. O. "
LAWSON'S LIQUEUR "
PRIVATE RESERVE "
BURKE'S OLD TOM AND DRY GINS.
MELROSE " " " " "
SLATER'S OLD HOLLANDS. " "

ALE & STOUT.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.
BASS'S PALE ALE.
GUINNESS'S STOUT.
MACLAY'S & CO.'S PALE ALE AND STOUT.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.
Price List on Application.

ROBERT PORTER & CO'S.
BULL DOG BOTTLING OF
BASS'S ALE
and
GUINNESS'S STOUT,
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants and Hotels.

WHISKEY! WHISKEY!!
ONE OF THE FINEST
SCOTCH WHISKIES
ever imported into this country is
Messrs. PETER KEEGAN & CO'S
OLD HIGHLAND "BALMORE" WHISKEY.
ESTABLISHED 1820.
HIGHEST POSSIBLE AWARD AND FIRST GOLD MEDAL, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1897.

Nothing Finer or Better. Supplied to all the Crack Hotels and Restaurants of Bombay.

Every bottle bears a certificate from the great eminent Physician, Analyst and Scientist, Sir CHARLES A. CAMERON, K., M.D., D.Ph.; Professor of Chemistry and Hygiene, L. K. Q. C. P. I., F. R. C. S. I., &c., &c.

Try it only once and you will never like any other. Absolutely pure and well matured.

Benefit of introduction at Specially Low Rates to Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c.

To be had RETAIL of Messrs. B. PHILLIPS and Co. Ld.; KEMP and Co., Ld.; FELICE CORNAGLIA.; MORENAS and Co.; D. C. UMRIGAR, &c., &c.

Apply for further particulars at the HEAD OFFICE, 18, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

A pure wholesome stimulant
MATHERS
EXTRA QUALITY.
FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
Matured in Sherry Wood. Age and Quality Quaranteed
Of all leading Wine Merchants.

J. NEUBERG,
...ADE ROAD,
...OMBAY.
...LIGHT LOADING
...AK CAMERAS
...BROOLS

NOTICE.

NARAYEN KEROBA BHENDE, Manager of the Temple of SHRI LUXMEE VENKTESH, near Bazar Gate, in Borah Bazar Street, Fort, requests the attendance of all the HINDOOS at "RATH JATRA" which will take place TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd November, 1899 between 5 and 11 o'clock in the evening, at the usual place.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP lately subsisting between JOHN PARMENIDES and GANGADHAR OOKERDA, as Cotton Brokers at Bombay under the style and firm of "JOHN PARMENIDES" was DISSOLVED on the 1st day of JUNE 899.—Dated this 20th day of November, 1899.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Solicitors for John Parmenides.

THE MUIR MILLS CO., LIMITED,
Cawnpore.

DURRIES! DURRIES! DURRIES!
Speciality, New Style,
BORDERED CARPETS.
FARASH! FARASH! FARASH!
NEWEST and Best designs in the Market.

TENTS! TENTS! TENTS!
CATALOGUE AND ESTIMATES FREE
On Application To MANAGER and SECRETARY.

KEMP'S
Is a well-known Establishment in India devoted to the interests of
PRESCRIBERS'
Work, and anxious to show that their many years' practical experience enables them to keep their
PHARMACOPŒIA
Well up to date. It is invaluable as a reminder to the Physician, and the
FOURTH
Time of its appearance shows it has been duly appreciated. This
EDITION
Has been carefully revised and is corrected according to the British Pharmacopœia
JUST
Placed in the hands of Pharmacists and Medical men in England. Our Pharmacopœia is
PUBLISHED
In India, and carefully edited and revised by a member of our staff. Price Rs. 4-8 per copy.
KEMP AND CO., LD.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

X'MAS CARDS.
LARGEST VARIETY
BEST SELECTION.
Thousands of Beautiful Artistic Designs,
OUR SPECIAL LINE
INDIAN XMAS CARDS.
These Indian Cards are daily increasing in popularity. They have elicited Great Praise. Most flattering Press notices.
D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & Co.,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

REMEMBER
MADON, SONS & CO,
For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, To... requisites and all articles
CONNECTED WITH PHARMA...
Up-country orders promptly atte... fully executed on the same day th... Prices moderate, and compa... houses in Trade in India.
MADO...
Ca...
Op...

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NOTICES.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR
THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO.,
Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

SUSPENSION BRIDGES.

Light Steel Rope Suspension Bridges up to 300ft span by 10ft. wide. A Speciality.

Sole Agents for the India-Rubber, Gutta-percha and Telegraph Works Co., Ld., Silvertown.

DYNAMOS, CABLES, LAMPS, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANT.

Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

AGENTS FOR
THE LIMMER ASPHALTE CO'S
MASTIC ASPHALTE.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE TRUSTEES REQUIRE the Services of a Civil Engineer with experience in Municipal work for the appointment of Deputy Engineer on Rs. 1,000 per mensem, inclusive, on a two year's engagement, with the prospect of thereafter succeeding to a higher post, if the Trustees are fully satisfied as to his competence, applications stating age, and accompanied by copies of testimonials will be received up to 27th inst.

By Order,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Offices of the Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings Hornby Road, Bombay.
11 November, 1899.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 37, Hummum Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of November, 1899, at 3-30 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1899, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
2. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the Current year and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 15th to 29th November, 1899, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company will be open for the inspection of Share-holders.

By Order of the Directors,
THOS. H. MOORE.
Chief Agent.

Bombay, 10th November, 1899.

* DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

SHORT PERIOD FIXED DEPOSITS.

THE Bank receives Short Period Deposits during busy season at Bombay at the following Rates of Interest:—

At 5 1-2 per cent. per annum for 4 months.
" 5 " " " 3 "
" 4 " " " 2 "

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

WANTED.

WANTED.

TENDERS for lease of Refreshment Bar at Race Course, Mahaluxmi, from December 1899 to April 1900. Apply to

SECRETARY, W. I. T. C.,
20, Queen's Gardens, Poona,
or
Byculla Club, Bombay.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving, not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general,

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. & 1 bon.	1,217 1-2
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,197½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Commercial	{10,000	100	{100	6 p.c.	90
Bank of India.	{15,000		{75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£671
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	0	225
Anglo-Indian	1,345	..		Nil	28
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	Intall 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurungabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Baliary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	165
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 20	425
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	400
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,700
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3.	400
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	500
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	525
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	390
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	460xd
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	600
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	190
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	300
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	265
Hinguighat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	500
Hope Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	450
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,325
Imperial Coon	900	500	500	Nil	150
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	40
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	460xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	125
Jeevraj Balioo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	425
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandesh	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	700
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	480
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	200
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,600
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,717 1-2
Mohanlal Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld.					
Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	50
Morarji Gocul-dass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 15	1,250
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	120
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	20
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	570
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	500
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	685
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	885
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,550
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	345
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,217	250	250	dvRs 12½	240
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	2.0	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	14
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	535
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 20	285
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 20	250
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	1550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	225
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1400	50	all	dvdR-	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	81	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	735
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	15
Bhowniggur City Press & Manfg. Co.Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	75
Breuls Carpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdRs30	180xd
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,380	1,380	dvdRs 15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,350
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs35	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	133xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	475xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
Manmadpur a Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	60
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	385
Munmar M.	000	250	all	dvd Rs20	180
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	460
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	135
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	165
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	340
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	340xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	365
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	1,800
Sora b Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	310
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	1	75
Volkart	...	000	..	Rs 80	850

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	590
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	425

Two officers of one of the British regiments at Quetta left their regimental camp on a shooting expedition on Saturday up Jakatoo. After sending all their kit and servants back on the Sunday they started home in a different direction. Unfortunately they reached a khud, and could not get round it, so, were, perforce, obliged to stop out all night. Naturally a good deal of anxiety was excited at their non-appearance. Search parties went out, but failed to find them. The wildest rumours were flying about Quetta, and it was generally thought that rifle thieves had got hold of the sportsmen for the sake of their weapons. Eventually the pair came out on the Kach Road and reached camp late on Monday night, having been without food for 24 hours.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 11m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High-water, 2-10m. 1-56a. Low-water 8-7m., 7-31a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
New Mofussil Company, Hummum Street, 3-30 p.m.
Famine Relief Fund Committee meeting, Municipal Hall, 5-15 p.m.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Alfred King, a gunner of the Royal Artillery, and a school-master of the garrison-school at Colaba, was charged with assaulting Mary Fuggle, aged 11, a pupil in the school, on the 14th October last, Mr. Sealy, pleader, defended the accused. The Magistrate held that the evidence in the case was extremely contradictory, unsatisfactory and unreliable. The accused was discharged.

DEATH OF MR. DINSHAW BOLTON.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Dinshaw D. Bolton, which occurred yesterday afternoon at his residence at Girgaum. Deceased was one of the partners in the well-known establishment of Messrs. Bolton and Co., and he catered the wants of the Anglo-Indian Society for nearly quater of a century. He had closely studied the wants of his patrons and in the early days, when such establishments were not numerous, he made his shop so popular that within a short period the firm had to bring their business in the present elegant building in Rampart Row, which building they had to purchase for themselves. With a most genial nature deceased had made numerous friends, both among Natives and Europeans, and he leaves behind him a large family to bemoan his loss.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—Bhamboo Godaji, a Hindu, of about thirty years of age, son of a Government pensioner, committed suicide on Monday morning, by drowning himself in the Dhobie Talao Tank. The splash in the water was heard by a policeman on duty, who turned round and saw deceased struggling in the tank. Two sepoys immediately jumped into the tank, and found the man still struggling in the water. A rope was lowered and he was hauled up. He was placed on the pavement and he died before he could be removed to a hospital. The deceased is appears, resided with his father at Hamalwadi. For the last three or four months Bhamboo had been suffering from fever and cough, and was much reduced. He had been an outdoor patient at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital during his illness, but his condition did not improve. He did no work and was supported by his father. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, a verdict of suicide was recorded.

FOUND DROWNED.—On Monday morning, while a bhisti was drawing water from a well in the Parel village, he noticed the dead body of a Hindu man rising to the surface of the water. The bhisti became frightened and dropping his bucket, ran away, followed by two women, who were near the well at the time. Mr. Rowji Ragoonathji, a surveyor and architect, was then proceeding through the village to Bhoiwada and seeing the people running away from the well, he asked the bhisti what the matter was, but the man would not answer and continued to run on. Mr. Rowji then went down the steps leading to the well and saw the body of the deceased. He informed the police, and in the meantime had the body removed from the well. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition and bore no marks of violence. The deceased appeared to be a Hindu of about thirty years of age. Enquiries were made in the village, but no one was found missing. Mr. Rowji stated that all the sick and dead in the village were reported to him as a volunteer plague officer. Mr. Turner, the Corner, held an inquiry yesterday, when the jury returned an open verdict.

PERFORMANCE FOR THE RELIEF OF FAMINE.—On Sunday evening, Mr. Dayabhoy Dholsajee Javeri, proprietor of Shri Deshi Natak Samaj, gave a performance of his popular play "Ashrumati" in aid of the famine-stricken people of Cutch Mandvi. At the end of the first part, an address was presented to Mr. Dayabhoy by the Cutch Mandvi Famine Relief Committee, when the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., presided. Mr. Hoosein Joosab Noormahomed in addressing the meeting said that in all Mr. Dayabhoy had given nearly 30 charitable performance of his various plays, and the entire income amounting to nearly Rs. 35,000 had been given by him for the purpose of supplying food stuffs, &c., to human beings and cattle. The entire proceeds of that performance with Rs. 100, added by Mr. Datoobhoy Desai, would be used for distributing grain and clothes amongst the famine-stricken people. Mr. Dayabhoy had promised 20 more charitable performances in this and the next month. The Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy eulogised the services rendered by Mr. Dayabhoy to the famine-stricken people and presented him with the address from the Cutch Mandvi Famine Relief Committee. After a brief reply from Mr. Dayabhoy, a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

ARYAN HIGH SCHOOL AT KALYAN.—OurThana correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—The Aryan Education Society of Bombay has already proposed to open a High School at Kalyan, in the Thana District, as a tentative measure for one term, for imparting instruction in the Sixth and Seventh standards only, provided there is a sufficient number of boys in each class to start with, the minimum total being 45 paying students. The fees for both the Sixth and Seventh standards will be Rs. 3 per mensem. Students wishing to join the school are required to get their names registered at once. No entrance fee will be charged at the opening of the school, but such a fee will have to be paid by every student entering the school on or after the 5th January, 1900. For the present Sanskrit and Marathi will be the only second languages taught in the High School. The school will be in charge of Mr. S. R. Dharadhar, M.A., the late Principal of the Society's High School at Bombay, aided by a suitable staff of teachers. Mr. Vinayak Harischandra Thakur, B.A., has been nominated as an Honorary Secretary to the High School at Kalyan. The following gentlemen have consented to act as a committee of visitors to the school:—Rao Bahadur Sitaram Damodar Ovalekar, the late Deputy Collector of Thana, Rao Saheb Anna Ramchandra Pethe, B.A., Malatdar of Salsette (Thana) and Messrs. Keshev Appaji Padhye, B.A., LL.B., and R. N. Thosar, Pleaders of District Courts of Thana and Kalyan, respectively.

ONE OF THE RESULTS OF FAMINE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Motiram Narotumdas, a Hindoo, aged thirty-five years. The deceased was formerly a bill collector in the service of a Shravak Temple in Bombay. He subsequently went to Surat and remained there for about five years. About three months ago he returned to Bombay, followed by his wife about two months after, and they put up at 3rd Bhoiwada Street. While at Surat, deceased did not work, and he and his wife lived on the dividends they received from mill shares; but in consequence of reduction in their income owing to famine, he came to Bombay in search of employment but did not succeed in getting any. Consequently Motiram was sad and depressed in spirit. About nine o'clock on Monday morning he went out and returned home about an hour after. He did not take his food, complained of giddiness and lay down. A native medical practitioner was summoned and he on examination, found deceased suffering from opium poisoning, and advised his removal to a Hospital. Motiram was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he did not recover under treatment and died the same evening. The house-surgeon was of opinion that death was due to opium poisoning. The evidence of a licensed vendor of opium went to show that deceased had purchased half a tola of opium from his shop at Bholeshwar on the previous morning. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yeiterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths. from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	1	0	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Donsri	5	3	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Pechara Talao and Kumbharwada	8	1	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	2	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	6	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	5
G Mahim and Worlee	2	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	20
Total	22	20	116
Total plague deaths to date	60,385	53,158	
Same date last year	4	6	90

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabjee presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A WOMAN.

Oomer Hajee Mahomed, a young Mehmon, was charged with having, on the 1st September last, attempted to commit the murder of Noorbai by throwing her out of a window on the second storey of his house at Jackeria Musjid; with voluntarily causing her grievous hurt, &c. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Davar, with Mr. Abdeali Kajiji, instructed by Mr. R. Bharucha, represented the accused.

Mr. Strangman briefly stated the facts of the case to the jury. About twelve months ago the prisoner was at Jamnagar, where he met the complainant and brought her to Bombay, and they lived in a house at Jackeria Musjid. There he frequently ill-treated her, tied her hands to the posts of the bedstead, and struck her with a stick. On the 1st September last, the mother of the girl, who with her husband had come to Bombay in search of her daughter, went to the prisoner's house and enquired if Noorbai was there. The girl, recognising her mother's voice, told her that she was confined in the room, and that she (the mother) should go away for fear of being ill-treated by the prisoner, should he happen to come up at the time. Just at that time he arrived at the house, and questioning the complainant's parents why they had come there, struck them both. They said they had come there to look for their girl, whom he had enticed away from Jamnagar. Accused on going into his room, looked about for a knife, saying he would kill her. Failing to find a knife, he untied her hands, and lifting her up, he threw her out of the window of the room, a height of 30 feet. She was picked up and taken to the Goculdas Hospital, where she was under treatment for twenty-one days. It was by some extraordinary chance that the complainant survived the injuries she had received. If she had broken her neck or met with her death in some other way, prisoner would have been guilty of murder. As she survived, prisoner was clearly guilty of an attempt to murder. Even if the complainant's statement was discarded, prisoner would still be guilty of causing grievous hurt. There was a permanent disfiguration of the complainant's head and face, and she had been unable for twenty-one days to follow her ordinary pursuits.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution.

Noorbai, the complainant, said she knew the prisoner, who had come to her native country, Jamnagar, about twelve months ago. She then came with him and lived with him till the 1st September last. He used to beat her with a stick and to brand her. He made a cut with a knife on her nose. He used to tie her with a string and then to strike her with a stick. On the 1st September last, about 1 p.m., he threw her out of a window on the second storey of the house. About 3 p.m., on the preceding day his sister's husband arrived at the house. About 1 p.m., the next day, witness's mother came to the room, in which she was locked up by the accused. She had been tied up inside the room. Her mother enquired about her, and she recognised her mother's voice, and told her that she was tied up in the room, and that she should go down at once, as the accused, who had a bad temper, would strike her if he happened to come up. The mother went down stairs. Accused, on coming up soon after, unlocked the door of the room. He was in an excited state. He untied her hands and began to strike her. Before that, he had held her mother by the hair of her head and knocked her downstairs. Witness saw this through a chink in the door of the room. Having struck her after untying her hands, prisoner looked for a knife in the room, saying he would kill her. Having failed to find a knife, he lifted her up and threw her out of the window. She received injuries and was in hospital for twenty-one days.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar: My parents are beggars in Jamnagar, and we lived by begging. Prisoner engaged me as a servant at Rs. 5 per month. I carried a box for him when he left for the Jamnagar railway station at night. He brought me to Bombay without the knowledge of my parents. He bought a ticket for me, offered to pay me for three months in advance, and at the last moment, when the train was about to start, his sister pulled me into the railway carriage on pretence of paying me three months' wages in advance. Prisoner's sister and mother accompanied us in the same train. He used to ill-treat me after our arrival in Bombay.

Mariambai, the mother of the girl, in cross-examination by Mr. Davar, said she had not given her daughter in marriage to the prisoner. She had not received 300 korees from him. For want of money and want of information she could not come earlier to Bombay in search of her daughter.

The father of the girl, in cross-examination by Mr. Davar, said he was her step-father. Her first parents were Hindus. Her father died from snake-bite when she was a child, and she and her mother afterwards became Mahomedans. Witness married Mariambai about ten years ago.

A Hindu witness said he was kept three days in jail, and ten days in chowkey, until he agreed to give evidence to the effect that the police jamadar wished him to give, namely that he saw the accused, as he was passing along the street, throw the girl out of the window into the street.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, the prisoner said this was a false charge brought against him by the parents of the girl with a view to extort money. He did not lock the door of his room when he went out. He did not ill treat Noorbai. He could not say whether she jumped out of the window of her own accord or not. She lived happily with him. Her parents wanted money from him; and because he would not pay, this false charge was got up against him. Noorbai, although she was his wife, sided with her parents. The latter asked for money on the day of the occurrence. They had had conversation with the girl that day. He saw them on the verandah at 12 o'clock noon, when he returned home from his house at Khaddak. They struck him also. His maternal uncle came, and he left the house at the time of the occurrence. He went to see his mother and sisters who were living at Ripon Road. In the interval between 12 o'clock and 1-30 p.m. when his uncle came he did not go into his room, which was locked from outside, and he did not know whether there was any body inside. A tenant on the third story gave him shelter in her room. Later on he and his mother and sisters returned to the house in a victoria. While the victoria was some paces from the house, a police jemadar called him.

Mr. Strongman, in summing up the evidence, said the question was whether it was the prisoner who threw the girl out of the window. Supposing the jury found this question in the affirmative, the prisoner would be guilty of an attempt to murder. Anyhow he would be guilty of causing her grievous hurt. She had told a consistent story of maltreatment, and she had marks on her person. The mother told a consistent story and was corroborated in several particulars. There were certain discrepancies, which only added to the credibility of her evidence. Two other witnesses stated that they saw the woman thrown out of the window, but they would not say by whom. At the same time they said they saw the prisoner running out of the house. The witness who said he was kept in chowkey and in jail for over a fortnight, told a perfect falsehood. If the prisoner's story was true that he was living happily and that he went away with his maternal uncle at 1-30 p.m., why did he not call the uncle, and his mother, and his sisters? Their evidence would have knocked the case for the prosecution on the head. But he did not call any of them; and the learned counsel submitted that it was the prisoner who threw the girl out of the window.

Mr. Davar, in addressing the jury for the defence, said this was a charge against the prisoner of attempting to murder his own wife. As to not calling evidence for the defence, the learned counsel said he was responsible for the course adopted in anxious consultation with his learned colleague. If all the relatives had been called, it would have been said "Oh, they are all relatives, likely to perjure themselves, if necessary." The story told by the girl was most improbable, and the prosecution had failed to prove a single instance of cruelty to the girl. She had lived for twelve months in the house without a single complaint; and this was an attempt to extort money from the prisoner, who had large means. If the girl had been thrown out of the window, she would have received serious injuries. It was very probable that, hearing her parents' cries, the girl slipped on to the weather-board, and thence hanging with her hands to it, she dropped herself only a short height and landed on her feet. The evidence for the prosecution, the learned counsel submitted, was hopelessly inadequate to establish the charges preferred against the prisoner.

Mr. Justice Tyabjee, in summing up the case to the jury, said the real question in the case was, whether the prisoner threw the girl out of the window. The law did not require the prosecution to prove a motive for a crime; but still the jury, as men of common sense, would like to know the reasons or the circumstances which could induce a prisoner to commit an offence of such a serious nature. In this case it would have been more satisfactory to the jury if the prosecution had called some reliable evidence as to the cruelty alleged to have been practised upon the girl. No neighbour had been called to prove such cruelty. The girl was the only witness as to her being thrown out of the window. The other evidence on the point was, his lordship said, to be received with great care and caution. It was full of contradictions, and its value depended upon the character and position in life of the witnesses. The real question was whether the girl was thrown out or whether it was an attempt to jump down on to the weatherboard, and thence into the street. Her feet were swollen, pointing probably to the theory that she must have landed on her feet. If she was not happy and the prisoner was in the habit of ill-treating her, there was nothing wonderful if, in a paroxysm of rage, he threw her out of the window. The prisoner, again, was not in the house soon after the occurrence. If a policeman had seen him run out of the house, and had pursued him, the

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

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The jury [illegible] turned a una[illegible] soner was dischi[illegible]

The court adjourne[illegible] day) morning.

ALLEGED FATAL M[illegible]

ON Monday morning one Jethoo Ha[illegible] thirty years, a Jockey in the employ of Ch[illegible] Boileau, District Plague Officer, in charge of F[illegible] Wards, went to the District Plague Office in [illegible] compound of the Parel Government House to obtain a purgative. One of the clerks named Hormusji Nusserwanji Hakim, employed at the Plague Office, gave Jethoo by mistake, a quantity of perchloride of mercury instead of Epsom salts. After taking the drug, Jethoo became dangerously ill, and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died in the evening. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, opened an inquiry, yesterday morning, at the J. J. Hospital, when the following evidence was recorded.

Besasser Bhyroo, a syce in the service of Captain C. Boileau, District Plague Officer, in charge of F. and G. Ward, deposed that deceased was his cousin. On Monday morning about 6 o'clock witness and the deceased took two of their master's horses out for exercise, and on the way deceased said he intended to take a purgative on his return to the stable. On their return deceased put his horse into the stable and taking up a brass cup and a *lota*, said he was going to the plague office for a purgative. Shortly afterwards he returned with the cup and *lota* in his hands and put them down on the ground, and immediately afterwards he vomited. He lay down on the ground and began to roll about in agony. He complained of burning pain and pointed to his chest. A number of persons came from the plague office and saw him, and some of them said he should be removed to a hospital. He was sent in a victoria with three men to the J. J. Hospital. The witness then went to where deceased had vomited, and found some crystals in the vomited matter. Witness picked them up and wrapped them in a piece of paper. They were the crystals produced. Witness also took charge of the brass cup and the *lota* the deceased had taken with him to get a purgative. Among the persons who came to the stable when the deceased was rolling on the ground, was a Parsee. Witness did not know his name, but he was an apothecary working under his master. When deceased saw the Parsee in the stable he pointed to him and said "This is the man who gave me the medicine." The Parsee admitted that he had given the medicine. The Parsee, another syce and a coachman were three persons who went with deceased in the victoria to the J. J. Hospital. The *lota* and the cup belonged to the deceased. Deceased said he had taken half of the medicine out of the *lota* and the other half out of the cup. The *lota*, cup and crystals were handed over by witness to Inspector Brawin, when the latter went to the stable in the evening.

The inquiry was adjourned to the 4th December next at the Esplanade Police Court.

The vomited matter and the cup and *lota* have been sent to the Chemical Analyser to Government for analysis.

Yesterday morning the clerk Hormusji Nusserwanji Hakim was charged by Superintendent Roberts, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, with causing the death of Jethoo by a rash and negligent Act. The case was remanded to the 5th December, the accused being liberated on bail in a sum of Rs. 300.

A CYCLIST IN TROUBLE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Burtley charged Edwin Henry P. Row, a European, aged 24, and describing himself as a commercial traveller, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a bicycle valued at Rs. 200, belonging to Messrs. Vatcha Brothers, cycle dealers, Meadow Street. Mr. Colah, barrister-in-law, prosecuted; while Mr. De Souza, pleader, watched the proceedings on behalf of Pestonji Sorabji Master, to whom the machine was sub-sequently sold.

Manecksnaw Burjorji Vatcha, manager of Vatcha Brothers, said on the 21st ultimo he sold on the hire purchase system a Rumbler bicycle to the acc

...of new ...vements ...e to this ...to obtain ...stantial ...ay the ...Expenses.

...ICKETS:—

...ach day ; Non Reserved, Re. 1 ; Children ...-if prices may be bought at the Convent, ...ssrs HOSE and Co., and the office of The "Times of India."

The entertainments will commence at 5-30 P M., in the Convent Hall, which has been enlarged.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BOLTON—November 21, Dinshawji Dhunjibhoy Bolton, Partner, Bolton & Co., at his residence, Girgaum. Funeral to-day (Wednesday) at 7 o'clock.

IN MEMORIAM.

In ever loving memory of my dear husband, George Chatham Ringrow, M. D. (late House Surgeon, Bai Motlibai and Sir D. M. Petit Hospitals, Bombay), who died on the 22nd November, 1898.

Never again beside me shalt thou be,
Never more whisper loving words to me,
Those tender tones of thine, for aye are hushed,
And yet my heart beats on, tho' well-nigh crushed.

How can I live my lonely life of gloom,
Whil'st thou art sleeping stilly in the tomb?
Oh birds sing softly your sweet hymns of praise,
My love, my darling, sleeps thro' these sad days.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1899.

It is evident that the two relieving operations, undertaken at the eleventh hour for Ladysmith and Kimberley respectively, will hold attention for some little time to come. General Clery has his division—less cavalry—some 10,000 men, with "a few batteries," ready to advance to the succour of Sir George White. The task before him has been rendered more difficult by the long delay which has enabled the Boers to largely recruit their numbers. The country around Estcourt Major-General Hildyard holds with a small force. The first efforts of General Clery must be to relieve Estcourt, and prevent the destruction of the railway in that vicinity. That accomplished, the Tugela will have to be crossed on pontoons, or over a temporary bridge, but railway communication will be for the time rendered impossible by the destruction of the Colenso Bridge. General Joubert, who is brought to life again, is moving south, doubtless to direct the operations against General Clery's relieving force. An infantry skirmish between the British and Boers, to the south of Estcourt, at a place called Willow Bank, may be taken as an indication that the forces, respectively marching north and south, will soon be in contact. That seems to be all that is known of the military situation in Natal at the present moment. We may at once dismiss as not only belated, but absurd, the despatch published by the Natal *Times* that on the 9th instant the Boers made a general attack on Ladysmith and were "repeatedly defeated," which did not prevent them from rallying and returning to the attack, when they were finally repulsed at every point, losing 800 men. That would be quite a record loss on the one side, and a record victory on the other. Yet not a word of it was known to the War Office authorities, for, if they had heard of it, they would assuredly have recorded such glad tidings of great joy. The correspondents of the English Press, who are not generally deaf or blind, never saw or heard of this heavy fighting, in which seven or eight hundred of the enemy bit the ground, and our losses were apparently nil, for the belated despatch says nothing about them. We are now calmly told that the Natal paper's happy afterthought was duly wired by the Press Censor, being regarded as encouraging, and proving General White's ability to strike heavily when opportunity offers. The world is asked to believe that the absence of official or other accounts of the greatest action yet fought in this war were lost through the runners being captured. Unlucky runners! There were no list of casualties—if perchance there were any—or additional details from Sir George White. Would it not be more to the purpose to say honestly that the entire absence of official or other corroboration shows that the belated telegram is the baseless fabric of a vision! That view cannot be shaken by the assertion of some one that the Boers admit a reverse on the 9th. What was its extent and character?

Turning now to the south-western frontier of the Orange Free State, we have to note that there is no information as to the actual situation at this moment in Kimberley. The water supply is cut off. The provisions have run short and the population, if not the troops, are on measured rations. Evidently there is every motive for Lord Methuen to strive his utmost to reach Kimberley in the briefest time, with the Brigade of Guards, the Naval Brigade, and the Northamptons. He has also at his disposal a large railway repairing staff, under Major Stewart, to restore the parts of the line cut by the enemy. The Boers are, however, carefully watching his every movement, and they will assuredly do nothing to facilitate the tedious process of repairing the railway and making temporary bridges. If the repaired line be not patrolled by a force, it will assuredly be wrecked as soon as the main body has passed on; and the difficulty of bringing up supplies for its own needs and to relieve the more urgent wants of the hard-pressed garrison of Kimberley may prove very embarrassing. However, as the distance between Lord Methuen's present base at Orange River Station and the city to be relieved is less than a hundred miles, his prospects are far from hopeless. The same can hardly be said of the chances of the Boers' covering force being able to arrest the march of the Guards supported by the highly-trained gunners of the Naval Brigade. Sir Redvers Buller has proceeded to De Aar, doubtless to organise a force to follow up and sustain Lord Methuen's column. The Commander-in-Chief has issued an order, which, if likely to be of practical efficacy, might well have been issued before. Officers are directed to discard their distinguishing badges. It may be doubted whether the Boers single out their especial victims by the badges. Their swords, their position in advance at the fighting line, and their gestures of command mark them out as men in authority. In the Crimea, when the Russian Officers were picked up by the British and French sharp-shooters, Prince Woronzoff ordered that all officers should wear the greatcoat of the private soldier over their uniform. That was a sensible step towards the assimilation of the appearance of the officer and the men whom he leads into action. A French general distinguished himself by a characteristic pronouncement on the matter-of-fact Russian Commander-in-Chief's order :—"The French officer, proud of his uniform, will never hide it under the capote of the soldier." He would prefer to be shot rather than forego the pleasure of displaying a highly-ornamental dress to the enemy on the alert to kill him. When it comes to pass that one officer falls in action to three privates, it is time to take thought of some means of equalising the officer's chances of survival in battle. The Russians have devised several means for minimising avoidable losses in all ranks by abolishing everything that can arrest the attention or rivet the mark of the enemy. The barrels of guns are bronzed so as not to reflect the rays of the sun. Everything that glitters is either suppressed or bronzed in the Muscovite army. The clanking of sabres when cavalry are on the march has been put an end to. Would it not be prudent, and humane, for our own gallant defenders who freely lay down their lives at the call of duty to do the same? Sir Redvers Buller's order that distinguishing badges should be discorded is a step in the right direction, but it is a very short and inadequate step.

Much confusion of ideas prevails as to the aim and object of imposing a rigorous censorship of the press regarding all news sent by press correspondents from the seat of war in South Africa. We are told with a solemn face that it is necessary above all things to prevent any information passing along the wires, which might be telegraphed at once by Dr. Leyds to Pretoria. One of our contemporaries carries the farce further, and gives as an additional reason for the censorship that the Transvaal Government has willing spies in every part of South Africa, who keep them apprised of everything that is passing. The London *Times* in a quite recent self-denying leader resigning itself to the deprivation of eagerly-sought news, as the duty everyone owes to the higher interests of the country in a time of war. The enemy might get information through the press which might lead to a disaster. We believe it so happened that during the Crimean war the opportune announcement having appeared in the columns of a London paper, that the bombardment of Sebastopol would begin on a certain date, the information was telegraphed to St. Petersburgh, with the result that the Todleben prepared such an overwhelming return-fire that the first attempt at bombardment ended in "a disaster." Such things can happen. But, when we are told in the same leading article that several hours before the War Office or the London newspapers knew anything of the reverse at Ladysmith, when the mules stampeded and a great number of soldiers deprived of ammunition had to surrender, the facts were set forth in a telegram exhibited in Rotterdam, we are entitled to ask what is to be gained by withholding or emasculating incidents which are perfectly well known alike in Holland and in Pretoria? A Bombay contemporary, having stated that Pretoria can communicate in an hour with its agent in Brussels, goes on to assign that interesting fact as a reason for keeping London without news known to every Boer leader in South Africa. Lord Methuen's column has been carefully watched by the Boers, who are in great strength along the bank of the Orange River. Is it to be supposed for a moment that their Commanders will be deprived of the means of estimating his strength and inferring his intentions by their exercises in night-marching because news is withheld from newspapers in England and India, which is known to every man of them?

A study of the returns having reference to the sale of stamps affords very good evidence of the prosperity or otherwise of the people. When the revenue from document stamps decreases and the receipts from Court fee stamps show an advance, it may be fairly taken that, on the whole, the people are doing well. For one of these features of the return largely represents a decline in borrowing, and the other indicates that the people are sufficiently prosperous to give play to their great fondness for litigation. The Government Resolution just issued on the report of the Stamp Department of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, for the year ended March last, gives the gross receipts from the sale of stamps as Rs. 73,35,561. This amount is higher than that of any of the preceding four years. The receipts from non-judicial stamps, which began to decline four years ago, show a further fall. They were, however, only slightly below the figure for 1893-94, which was the last normal year before the famine period. On the other hand the revenue from court fee stamps was higher than that of last year, which was then the highest on record. The Commissioner attributes the fluctuations to improved agricultural conditions and a revival of prosperity among the classes most prone to borrowing and litigation, which had been suspended during the famine. The decrease in the sales of non-judicial stamps was general under that head with the exception of adhesive receipt stamps and foreign bill stamps. Following a small increase of the previous year the sales of the last-mentioned stamps rose from Rs. 2,638 to Rs. 9,200. Receipt stamps revenue increased from Rs. 97,895 to Rs. 98,897, this being in some measure due to the greater facilities afforded the public for obtaining them. One effect of the revival of trade was a decline in the receipts from share transfer stamps, which fell 34 per cent. The revenue from "bundi" stamps dropped from Rs. 71,170, in the previous year, to Rs. 47,750, a decrease of Rs. 23,420. In the preceding year there had also been a considerable drop. The sales of these stamps are now 44·36 per cent. below the average for the past ten years, and the decline has been continuous since 1896-97. This is chiefly attributed to the depreciation of credit due to the failure of several well-known banking firms in the provinces. On the other hand, the facilities for transmitting money through the post office and by means of currency notes have, no doubt assisted to lessen the hundi business. The decrease in the sales of document stamps amounted to Rs. 49,177, or 3·10 per cent., the receipts amounting to Rs. 15,36,077. The whole of the decrease occurred in stamps of values under Rs. 10. In the districts where the decrease was pronounced, it is said to be owing to the improved circumstances of the cultivators and zamindars who were able to dispense with new loans. On the other hand it is curious to note that, where there was an increase of these stamps, it is partly attributed to improved credit, consequent on the trade revival, which led to an extension of borrowing for commercial purposes. From Rs. 51,16,988 the receipts from Court fee stamps rose to Rs. 52,17,200, being, as already stated, the highest recorded. This rise is due entirely to rent and revenue litigation and to applications for the execution of decrees. The revenue from copy stamps likewise advanced with that from Court fees. Water-marked paper produced Rs. 81,680. The gross charges on account of stamps alone during the year rose from Rs. 1,36,418 to Rs. 1,42,891. There were 279 persons prosecuted under the Stamp Act against 352 in the previous year. Prosecutions were more successful than formerly, the acquittals being 9·67 per cent. of the persons tried against 11·8 and 12·38 in the two preceding years.

THE agriculturists of India do not differ from their brethren of other countries in complaining about the weather. A glance at the weekly report on the state of the crops reveals that the continued dryness is creating a very serious situation. In Madras the rainfall during October was extremely deficient. In the Carnatic water supplies are abundant, but in other parts the inadequacy is greatly felt. Agricultural operations are proceeding sporadically, and the standing crops are withering in parts. The outlook is unsatisfactory in certain areas in the Deccan, and in the Bombay Deccan the people and their cattle are enduring great suffering. Throughout the Presidency rain is urgently needed, and its non-appearance is retarding spring sowings. Fodder is scarcely obtainable in North Guzerat. The rice crops are maturing in Bengal and on the high lands the harvesting has begun. The situation in this province is unchanged, the only test works being at Satpara and Malud, which were opened quite recently. In the North-Western Provinces the autumn crops are almost garnered, and the seed sown for spring crops has germinated well. Insects are reported to be damaging the corps in certain districts. Prices have a tendency to become easier, and the relief works which have been opened have failed to attract labourers. Scarcity of fodder is keenly felt in the Punjab, and for this purpose thatch-grass, weeds, shrubs, and sugarcane are used. The cattle from Sialkot and parts of Lahore have been removed to places where grazing is obtainable. On land under irrigation crops are reported to be favourable, but on land which is solely dependent upon the rainfall they are in bad condition. There is nothing but gloom overspreading the outlook in the Central Provinces. In Betul the autumn crops are a complete failure, and here, at Nimar, Chindwara, and the Nagpur country they are being cut for fodder. Jowar is yielding better in Saugor than was expected, but in this district the prospects of the winter crops are not hopeful. In Lower Burma the reaping of early paddy has commenced, and the gathering of wet-weather paddy has started in Upper Burma. The weather is seasonable in Assam, and more rain is required in Mysore for the cotton crop. The jowar crop was a failure throughout Berar, and in Hyderabad there is little chance of the winter rice cultivation being carried on. Prices are rising everywhere in Central India, where the distress is very bad, and in Rajputana the condition of cattle is very bad. Rain is also needed in Kashmir, where its absence has retarded spring sowings, and in Nepal harvesting of low-land rice is in progress. The number on relief are 9,95,625 against 8,28,609. Of this number the Central Provinces report 5,33,173, or an increase of 1,18,000, Bombay coming second with a total of 1,69,354, giving an increase of 22,361.

MR. SANTO CRIMP will visit Poona at the request of Government to examine and report upon Mr. Pottinger's drainage scheme.

MR. E. O'CONNOR, Director General of Statistics who has been in Bombay for sometime, returned on Saturday to Calcutta.

A MEETING of the General Committee of the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund will be held at the Municipal Corporation Hall, to-day at 5-15 p.m., when measures will be organised for practically carrying out its work.

YESTERDAY at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, Oomer Hajee Mahomed, a young Mehmon, was charged with the attempted murder of a girl named Noorbai, and with voluntarily causing her grievous hurt. It appeared that the girl came with the prisoner from Jamnagar about a year ago, and had been living in his house at Jackeria Musjid Road. The case for the prosecution was that he constantly maltreated her, branded her, and tied her hands with a rope, which was fastened to a hook in the ceiling, and that he locked the door of his room from outside when he went out of the house. It was alleged that he had a quarrel with the girl's parents who came to his house on the 1st September last, and that having gone into his room in a very excited state, he lifted up the girl and threw her out of a window of the room, a height of some thirty feet. The defence was that this was an attempt to extort money from the prisoner, who had married the girl by *nika*, and that she had attempted to jump down from the window on to a weather-board, by hanging on to which she had landed on her feet. The jury found the prisoner not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

A GENERAL meeting of shareholders of the Poona Bank, Limited, was held on Sunday evening, in Rawiwar Peth. Sir Rao Bahadur Kapuswami Vijarangam Mudliar proposed that the good services rendered by the late Rao Bahadur Narayan Bhai Dandekar, as Chairman of the company, be recorded with high appreciation, and a resolution be passed to that effect. Mr. Ramnarayan Amarchand seconded the proposal, which was carried unanimously, and the meeting adjourned.

MR. SIBERY, Third Officer of the B. I. steamer Ellora, committed suicide at Rangoon, on Monday, by shooting himself through the head.

A MEETING of some of the principal residents of Seetabuldi was held at the house of Mr. Krishna Rao Fatak, on Sunday morning, to offer special prayers for the success of British arms in the Transvaal.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Peninsular (extra steamer), which left London on the 4th November, is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Friday next, and will proceed direct into Victoria Dock, where passengers and their baggage will be landed at shed No. 6.

THE Colonial Office has made public the following telegram which M. Gentil, the Government Commissioner in the Shari, has sent off from the post of Gribingi :—It is with pain that I have to inform you of the death of Administrator Bretonnet, Lieutenant Braun, and Quartermaster Martin, killed in an engagement with Rabah. Rabah in person directed the attack. Bretonnet, who had set out by the Bagirmi without waiting for the company commanded by Captain Julien, engaged with thirty Senegalese sharpshooters a force of 7,000 to 8,000 men. Twenty-seven Senegalese were killed. The other three, who were wounded, were made prisoners, but one of the latter, Sergeant Samba Sal, escaped and was picked up by us. Rabah suffered heavy losses. His son Naibe was dangerously wounded, and his chosen warriors fell.

AT Mussoorie, on Friday night, the death took place of Madame Jaeger, for many years a resident of that place. The deceased retired to rest in good health, and was found dead next morning. Death is supposed to have been the result of asphyxiation from charcoal fumes, for the escape of which presumedly sufficient precaution had not been taken.

NEWS from Lundi Kotal states that on the 15th instant, in broad daylight, a party of Kushrogies raided one hundred goats from a nullah near the camp. It was reported they were Commissariat property, and the Khyber Rifles went in pursuit and recovered the animals, with the loss of one man killed and another severely wounded. Afterwards it transpired that the goats belonged to the Shinwari villagers, who gave an alarm on the night of the 17th instant. The Kushrogies attacked the water picket held by the Khyber Rifles, who killed four of the raiders and wounded several others, besides securing one of their Snider rifles.

ON Friday evening, Oct. 27, the official Vatican organ, the "Osservatore Romano," was seized for publishing an article in which the only possibility of true Italian unity was declared to consist in the federation of Italian States under the hegemony of the Pope. This seizure, says the Rome correspondent of the *Times*, has created some stir, since the "Osservatore Romano" has enjoyed immunity from police interference for ten years past. The article in question was written by the author of "Cose del Giorno," who, under the title of "The God of Armies," recently indulged in some erratic outburst of Anglophobia when commenting upon a pseudo-communication in regard to the Boer war. The present article was also based upon a pseudo-letter, and was marked by the utmost ingenuousness.

A REUTER telegram dated Paris, Nov. 2, says :—In an article on the massacre of M. Bretonnet's force, which it attributes solely to the prevalence of the false idea that Rabah's power was a negligible quantity, the "Figaro" to-day says :—Is it not time to check our mania for conquests around Lake Chad, where sooner or later we shall come against the English in Nigeria or the Germans of the Cameroons. Before extending our dominions we should establish ourselves firmly in our possessions on the Atlantic coast and make real colonies of them. The "Siecle" expresses the same opinion. The journal regards it as beyond dispute that Rabah has maintained relations with his old master, Zobehr Pasha, and that he will play England's game by taking the place so long held to the detriment of France by Samory. A messenger who has arrived at Algiers from Ghadames reports that news has reached there of the safe arrival of the Foureau-Lamy expedition at Zinder.

THE relieving force in Natal has now risen to the dimensions of a division. There are by this time on the spot the whole of the 2nd Brigade of the 1st Division under General Hildyard : together with the 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers and the 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers from the 6th Brigade, the 2nd Northamptonshire and the 2nd Rifle Brigade : with two brigade divisions of Field Artillery. In addition to these there must be a considerable body of local troops, volunteers and detachments from the regiments invested in Mafeking. A large portion of these troops munst be now at Maritzburg and the West Yorkshires have even got as far as Estcourt. It will not be surprising if the mystery surrounding Sir Redvers Buller's movements ends by his sudden appearance in Natal, since evidently it is here that the most urgent and serious work lies. The relief of Kimberley is also becoming more pressing, but looking to the great superiority of the British force in this quarter that cannot be looked upon as a critical operation. The only question is why it should not already be in course of achievement.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE is agog over the reported discovery of gold at Welshpool during the past week. It seems that Mr. W. Roberts commenced to sink for water at the Verniew Farm, situated at the top of the Betan-hill on Lord Powis's estate. The sinking operations were started directly at the head of a water-worn gully, once a tributary of the Severn, and declared by geologists to be slightly auriferous. At the depth of 100ft. the workmen struck a peculiar kind of alluvial, and, mingled with the dirt, were shining pieces of metal. Two yards lower down at the bedrock they found a vein of mineral quartz several inches think. Specimens of quartz and dust were submitted to an eminent assayer, who reported that the mineral was a combination of gold, tellurium, and lead, yielding about twelve grains of gold, to the ton. From the great excitement which prevails there is every probability of a revival of the gold fever which existed in Merionethshire a few years ago. Local geologists who had visited the spot state that the hill is traversed by slaty and crystalline rocks, a certain sign of the presence of gold.

THE *Russki Invalid* published a report of the passenger traffic across the Russian frontiers in 1898 :—The total number of persons who passed the frontiers with passports was 817,837. Of these 416,045 entered Russia, and 401,792 left it ; the number of the former therefore exceeded that of the latter by 14,253. Of the persons who entered Russia 136,354 were Russians and 279,691 foreigners, while of those who left 175,796 were Russians and 225,996 were foreigners. The number of foreigners therefore who entered Russia exceeded the number of those who left by nearly 54,000 ; while the Russians who entered were less in number than those who left to the extent of nearly 40,000 ; the net result being that about 54,000 foreigners took the place in Russia of about 40,000 Russians. The number of those who passed with official permits from European to Asiatic Russia was 3,664,591 ; while those who passed the reverse way numbered 3,634,959, or 29,632 less. Of those who passed across the frontier from Russia into Asia, 1,731,882 were Russians and 1,932,709 were foreigners ; while of those who passed the reverse way 1,672,432 were Russians and 1962,527 were foreigners ; the net result for the year being an increase of the Asiatic population by nearly 60,000 Russians, and a decrease of nearly 30,000 foreigners, both increase and decrease being due to migration.

WRITING on October 28, the *Times'* correspondent said—On Monday next four months of political calm will be broken by an important trial, in which several Socialist Deputies will appear before the Rome Assize Court on a charge of having prevented the proper working of Parliament by upsetting and removing the voting urns in the Chamber on June 30. This offence is punishable by not less than twelve years' imprisonment. The defendants will probably claim that their violence was an extreme protest against the action of the President in overruling an obstructive motion brought forward by them in accordance with the rules of the Chamber. Many Deputies have been summoned to give evidence both for the prosecution and for the defence. The result of the trial is awaited with keen interest, as an acquital of the defendants, or even an admission of extenuating circumstances, could scarcely fail to discredit the policy of the Ministry No occasion has yet arisen for the Supreme Court to examine and pronounce upon the constitutional character of the royal decree by which the Public Safety Bill was promulgated. Previous sentences of the Supreme Court admit the constitutional right of a Government to legislate by royal decree in cases of urgency, but as the Supreme Court is not competent to say in what political urgency consists, an Italian Government has practically a free hand to promulgate by royal decree any measure for which it thinks itself able subsequently to obtain the sanction of Parliament. This is one of the instances in which, apparently, responsible Italian Ministers exercise a degree of arbitrary power scarcely distinguishable from that of a despotic regime. The real importance of the impending trial of the Socialist Deputies lies in the possibility that it may furnish some indication of the public attitude towards such an exercise of arbitrary power. Apart from the foregoing constitutional and political issue, the position of the Pelloux Cabinet has steadily improved since the close of the session. The management of home affairs by General Pelloux and by Signor Pietro Bertolini, Under-Secretary of State for the Interior, has been firm, just, and efficacious, and has restored public confidence by eliminating all possibility of turmoil and cause for uneasiness. Doubtless the prevailing agricultural prosperity and the development of industry have facilitated the task of the autorities and have reflected an unearned increment of prestige upon the Government.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Dco Balduino s	Canepa	Genoa, Oct 30
21	Alboin s	Ritchie	Bangkok, Nov 2
	Bombaita s	Delaya	Hongkoog, Oct 31
	Nasseri s	Raffin	Suez, Nov 6
	Pachumba s	Skinner	Karachi, Nov 18
	Setos s	Carsten	Zanzibar, &c

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Tonkin s	Vaquier	Marseilles
	Warora s	Alexander	Rangoon
	Bombay s	Fraser	Calcutta
	Dwarka s	Livingstone	Karachi, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Clan Forbes, Worfolk, for Vizagapatam.
" Okhla, Rickford, for Rangoon.
" Tokio, Jones, for Calcutta.
" Lindula, Stewart, for Rangoon.

The steamer Naseri entered for loading yesterday for Persian Gulf and Jeddah.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 21.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Crewe Hall s—62 cases school slates, M G Hoosen.
Armenia s—127 cases slates &c., F Hussonally.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Mackenzie s—8 cases wine and spirit, Dunjibhoy Cowasjee ; 8 bales wall paper, A C A Hoosein.
Armenia s—19 cases confectionery, E M Abdoolally.

FROM LONDON.

Socotra s—50 cases currants Rustomjee Framjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels s—1 cask brandy, S B Fraser and Sons.
Rheinfels s—53 bales paper, M A M Shurufally ; 2 cases peanos Soundy and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rheinfels s—50 cases brandy Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee ; 238 cases window glass B Mahomed Ally ; 15 cases playing card H L H Hassum ; 100 cases window glass B Mahomedally ; 10 cases mineral water C W Fruse ; 178 cases glassware and 3 cases earthenware E Pir Mahomed and Co ; 44 cases enamelled ware C Nanjee and Co ; 10 cases perfumed spirit Rustomjee Manockjee and Co ; 18 cases marble paper M A M Shurufally.

FROM BOULOGNE.

Peninsular s—5 cases perfumed spirit Rustomjee Manockjee and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Vindobona s—13 cases glass bangles Framjee Ardasier Davar and Sons,
Silesia s—20 cases glassware M Ebraham and Co ; 10 cases soap Ismail Dada.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—42 bales wool Raysee Amerchand ; 75 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 91 bales wool W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armenia s—1999 cwt teaseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Armenia s—7 cases condiments H P Setna and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—200 cwt gum Jetha Premjee ; 41 bales cotton waste 493 bales cotton R Tyabjee and Co.
India s—22 cwt bees wax Moledina Lalljee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—4500 cwt teaseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kagoshima Maru s—300 bales twist Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co ; 300 bales twist Yan shun and Co ; 300 bales twist Tata and Co ; 100 bales twist Goverdhandas Khatau ; 10 bales twist M H E Elias ; 2 bales twist Talati and Co.
Parramatta s—9 chests opium Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 40 chests opium M H E Elias ; ½ chest opium H A Esmael and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Parramatta s—10 bales twist Talati & Co ; 7 bales woollen blankets Jewart Latham and Co ; 80 chests opium R S N Talati and Co ; 14 chests opium Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 8 chests opium K Abdool Rahim ; 26 chests opium David Sassoon and Co ; 6 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co ; 37 chests opium E Noordin and Co.
Kagoshima Maru s—300 bales twist Tata and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kagoshima Maru s—100 bales cotton Latham Abercrombie and Co ; 200 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co ; 942 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co ; 200 bales cotton F Fischer and Co ; 250 bales cotton W and A Graham and Co.

TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW GOVERNOR'S PERSONAL STAFF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 21, 5-30 P.M.

The members of the personal staff of His Excellency Sir Stafford Northcote, the next Governor of Bombay, have been decided upon. Mr. Claude Hill, a Civilian, is appointed Private Secretary; the Hon'ble Rupert Leigh is appointed Military Secretary; while the Hon'ble Beresford Fulke-Greville will be an A.-D.-C.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

QUEEN'S CHRISTMAS PRESENTS TO HER SOLDIERS.

BOER LOSSES AT BELMONT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Her Majesty the Queen has announced her gracious intention to send as a personal present, on the occasion of Christmas, chocolate in artistic tins to each of her soldiers now serving in South Africa.

A telegram received from the Cape states that, in the fighting at Belmont on the 11th instant, the Boers were repulsed with a heavy loss. The British troops acted splendidly, and with great courage and judgment.

The Boers lost two hundred killed and wounded.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LADYSMITH CAN HOLD OUT FOR EVER.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Despatches from Ladysmith, dated the 16th inst., state that there are ample supplies of ammunition and provisions, and that the garrison is able to hold out indefinitely

Tremendous rains have fallen rendering Ladysmith a perfect quagmire, but this is also hampering the enemy.

The garrison is virtually living underground.

GENERAL JOUBERT.

It is believed that General Joubert is moving the bulk of his forces southward, so as to encounter the relieving column.

LORD METHUEN'S FORCE.

Lord Methuen's force for the relief of Kimberley consists of the following regiments:—

The Guards Regiments, the Northumberland Fusiliers, the Northamptons, the Yorkshires, part of the North Lancashires, two batteries of artillery, the 9th Lancers, the New South Wales Lancers, and other Mounted Infantry, besides the Naval Brigade with their big guns.

A fight is expected at Belmont, but the main force of the enemy is at Modder River.

The Boers admit a sharp reverse at Ladysmith on the 9th instant.

THE "TIMES" ON THE WAR OFFICE INCOMPETENCE.

The "Times," in a leading article, remarks that the accidental arrival of our naval guns at Ladysmith through individual initiative saved a disaster, and blames severely the incompetence of the War Office in this respect.

GENERAL GATACRE'S DIVISION.

TROOPS ACCUMULATING.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

General Gatacre's Division is rapidly landing at East London and assembling at Queenstown.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The Arcona has taken the Somersets on to Durban, where the City of Cambridge has arrived with the Scottish Rifles.

BOER RAID SOUTH OF ESTCOURT.

Seven hundred Boers on Sunday raided a farm 13 miles to the south of Estcourt and captured 200 head of cattle.

THE RELIEVING COLUMN FOR LADYSMITH.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

It is understood that General Clery will have about ten thousand infantry and a few batteries with which to relieve Ladysmith.

Up to the present no regular cavalry have reached Durban from the reinforcements sent out.

A TOUGH JOB IN STORE.

It is generally felt that General Clery will have a severe task before him as the country around Estcourt is simply bristling with the enemy.

THE BOER REPULSE AT LADYSMITH ON THE 9TH.

The despatch published by the Natal *Times* of the attack on Ladysmith on the 9th inst. was duly *vised* by the press censor. It is regarded as encouraging and proving General White's capacity to strike hard when the opportunity offers.

It is presumed that the official and other accounts of the action were lost owing to the runners being captured.

THE KIMBERLEY RELIEF COLUMN.

The whole of the First Division is now with Lord Methuen, who takes with him on his march to Kimberley a big railway repairing staff under Major Stewart.

INFANTRY SKIRMISH SOUTH OF ESTCOURT.

An infantry skirmish with the enemy took place at Willow Grange, to the south of Escourt, last evening.

GENERAL JOUBERT MOVING SOUTH.

It is reported that General Joubert is moving southward.

BRITISH OFFICERS AND THEIR BADGES.

All British officers have been ordered by General Buller to discard their distinguishing badges.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENTS.

The transports Glengyle with Horse Artillery and details and the Briton have arrived at Capetown; and the Cephalonia and Pavonia with the Durhams and Scots Fusiliers have gone to Durban.

The Siberian with the 14th Hussars and the German with the 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade, have also arrived at Capetown.

THE QUEEN'S PRESENT TO HER SOLDIERS.

Her Majesty the Queen sends out to each soldier on service in South Africa a gift of chocolate in specially-designed tins.

THE SAILINGS OF REINFORCEMENTS.

It is officially announced that the Brigade Staff of the 10th Brigade and the 2nd Battalion of the Warwicks will sail in the transport Gaul, the 1st Battalion of the Yorkshires and Divisional Staff in the Doune Castle, and the 2nd Battalion of the Dorsets and drafts of the Liverpools and Munster Fusiliers in the Simla—all to start on the 24th instant.

The 2nd Battalion of the Middlesex and a draft of the Yorkshires will sail in the Avondale on the 1st proximo and the 2nd Battalion of the Lancashires in the Norman on the 2nd proximo.

THE WESTERN FRONTIER.

DUTCH SYMPATHY IN CAPE COLONY.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 21.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent wires, London, 20th November:—

The following messages appear in the "Times":—Orange River, 18-11:—A party of Remington's Scouts found the Boers eight miles to the North.

19-11.—Gross Tiges, a despatch runner, after passing Spytsfontein, six miles from Kimberley, was caught by a Boer patrol and sent to Bloemfontein, which was occupied chiefly by 33 Diamond Fields Horse, Cape Police, prisoners, and women. Gross signed parole on condition of being sent to Kimberley but was sent to Bethel. Mr. Fischer questioned him but obtained no information. He was well treated throughout.

A march was made, last night, by the Guards and the 9th Brigade two miles over a difficult veldt and kopjes, and it was very creditable. Though it was pitch-dark and the ground was unknown, the direction and formation were kept throughout.

The Australian Lancers arrived yesterday with the 1st Coldstreams and exhibit extreme anxiety to go forward. The Guards are in the best of spirits and health.

A deserter reports that there is only one gun at Belmont, which is useless, and that the Boers are concentrating at the Modder River.

Queenstown, 14th November:—The occupation of Aliwal was evidently pre-concerted between the enemy and their sympathisers. The failure to proclaim martial law in all the disturbed districts is responsible for the situation. The Boers at Sterkestroom and elsewhere are openly conducting target practice, the Military authorities being powerless to interfere.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ARRIVAL OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND EMPRESS AT PORTSMOUTH.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany arrived today in the Hohenzollern which steamed into Portsmouth at ten in the morning under royal honours from the assembled fleet and the shore batteries.

RECEPTION AT THE DOCKYARD.

Their Majesties landed at the dockyard, where the Duke of Connaught, in the uniform of a German Hussar, and numerous other notabilities received them and bade them welcome.

GREAT RECEPTION AT WINDSOR.

On their arrival at Windsor their Majesties were welcomed by the Prince of Wales, Duke of York, and Duke of Cambridge, besides a large crowd of people who received them with tumultuous cheering.

THE KAISER AT WINDSOR.

Nov. 21.

To-night's banquet at Windsor Castle will be an exceptionally splendid function. Besides the Royalties and members of the Corps Diplomatique, all the Ministers, Lord Rosebery, Lord Kimberley, Lord Roberts, and Lord Wolesley will be present.

CHINESE CONCESSION TO FRANCE.

Nov. 20.

The Chinese have ceded to France two islands at the mouth of the Bay of Kwangchauwun and the dispute which has lately occurred between the two countries is thereby settled.

DEATH OF LADY SALISBURY.

Lady Salisbury died this afternoon.

WORKING RAILWAYS IN WAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

A small committee probably assembles shortly to discuss Lieutenant-Colonel Ferrier's scheme for providing trained corps from Sapper Companies or Madras Pioneer Regiments for constructing and working railways in time of war.

OFFICERS FOR NATIVE REGIMENTS.

A Government of India despatch shortly goes home to the Secretary of State on the subject of the proposal to add two officers to the established strength of the Native Regiments.

CABULI HORSES.

The Government of India consider it unnecessary to interfere in connection with the Amir's prohibition of the export of horses from Afghanistan. It is expected, however, that the Nushki route will more than compensate, since it will enable Meshed horses, which are of greater importance, to reach Quetta without hindrance.

SERVICE NOTES: MILITARY.

Captain Edwards acts as A. A. G., Mhow, vice Colonel Stokes, on leave, Captain Elkington, A.-D.-C. to General Nicholson, officiating D. A. A. G., vice Edwards.

Captain Hill, 20th Bombay Infantry, is appointed Station Staff Officer, Mhow, vice Captain Stuart, detailed for plague duty.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

POONA, Nov. 21.

There were two deaths in the city, the total mortality being 9; in the district there were 32 cases, 17 deaths; in Talegaon 10 cases 6 deaths; in Saswad 9 cases, 4 deaths; and in Marjri 5 cases.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Farquhar arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Himalaya arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclaren left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 20.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rome arrived here yesterday morning.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 21.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Scotra (extra) arrived here yesterday morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 3 13-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	103 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
3 ½ per cent. Sterling Loan	111 1-2
3 ½ per cent. Rupee Papers	64 1-4
Bar Silver	27 1-16

THE WRECK OF THE S. S. SHIRAWATI.

A MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

A MARINE COURT, consisting of Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, President, Captain F. E. Hardcastle, Marine Surveyor, and Captain W. H. Rothwell, Deputy Marine Superintendent of the British India S. N. Company, members; and Captain E. H. Gordon, of the s.s. Caledonia, and Captain G. H. C. Weston, of the s.s. Sutlej, assessors, re-assembled yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, to conduct an inquiry into the circumstances attending the wreck of s.s. Shirawati, on a rockoff the RajapurLight House on the 3rd October last. Mr. Bowen, of Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors, appeared on behalf of the Government: Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, solicitors, for Messrs. Shepherd and Co., the owners of the steamers; Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, solicitors, for Moosa Adambhoy, master of the Shirawati; and Mr. R. S. Brown, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, for Ibrahim Mahomed, the first officer.

Karson Jokha, a *sukani*, stated that he was at the wheel when the accident occurred. The weather was very foggy. He was on board the ship for fourteen years.

Lalla Ramji, a lascar, said he was on the look-out at the time of the accident. The weather was foggy.

Ramchandra Bhadoo, a khalasi on the Jaitapur Light House, examined by Mr. Bowen, said he was on watch at the light-house from 3 to 6 o'clock on the morning the ship struck. Weather at the time was not very foggy. Witness could see at a distance of 2 to 3 kos. (4 to 6 miles). Hearing a whistle he knew that a steamer was coming. That was about 4 a.m. He lit the danger signal lamp and showed it up on the signal staff. When it got clear in about an hour or an hour and a half, he hoisted a flag. After hoisting the lamp, he and his three associates, who also worked in the light-house, cried out at the top of their voice, "You are on the wrong course. Get out further away." The shouts were raised from a precipice, on the summit of which the light-house was situated. Water was about 200 paces off from their position on the cliff. At a distance of about half-a-mile the steamer struck. Having hoisted the flag, witness went to report the matter to the *sirkarkoon* at Jaitapur. It was very foggy. The *karkoon*, witness, sepoys and khalasees went on board the steamer at about half-past seven. All the passengers had landed by that time.

Examined by Mr. Smetham, witness said, they had no fog-horn on the light-house, nor a bugle nor a bell. They had nothing but a light.

Examined by Mr. Brown, witness said the vessel was lying half a mile from the light-house. The other man was asleep while he was on watch. The first thing he knew of the vessel was the whistle given by her. He saw the ship five or ten or twenty minutes after he heard the whistle. He was then on the rock. After he heard the whistle he woke the other men. He then hoisted a small lamp to warn the ship. He had no orders to do that. He did so of his own accord to warn her off. It was not possible for them to be heard on board the steamer half a mile off.

Examined by the President, witness said he did not see the ship approaching. He did not see her lights before she struck. He hoisted a white light. They had to pour oil into the lamp two or three times an hour as it leaked, and had to trim the wick two or three times during the night. The lamp did not burn dimmer towards the morning. While the wick was being trimmed, a very small lamp was used. It took five or seven minutes to trim the wick. He knew the ship was in danger when he heard her whistle, because it was very foggy.

Mr. Robert Ditchburn, Superintending Engineer to Messrs. Shepherd and Co., examined by Mr. Smetham, said he used to inspect the Shirawati and her fittings every time she reached Bombay. He saw her on the morning of 2nd October last, when she was in perfect order. It was equipped in every respect. He left Bombay for Jaitapur on the 4th. On visiting the place of the accident he found that the ship was lying parallel to the coast. Her bow was completely submerged. She was at a distance of about 50 yards from the shore at low water. He saw one dead body. That was the only corpse he heard of being found during the eight days he was there. She was a complete wreck. He was not successful in floating her. The last steamer, which his Company lost, was Valturna in November 1888. The Shirawati was refitted in 1897 at a cost of one lakh of rupees.

Examined by Mr. Payne, witness said the master Moosabhoy Adambhoy had been a long time in their service and had never had an accident.

Jairam Bhana, called and examined by Mr. Brown, said he went on his watch at 4 a.m. He was on the look-out on the bridge. The chief mate was there on duty. Before the ship struck he told witness to call the captain. When he got two steps down the ladder, the ship struck. Just then the captain came towards him.

Examined by the President, witness said the whistle was sounded before the ship struck. It was sounded five minutes after he came on watch, and two or three times before the ship struck. He believed the chief officer told him to call the captain on account of the dense fog. It became still denser after he came on board. He did not see or hear anything just before the chief officer told him to call the captain. The chief officer, who appeared to be confused, said: "It is very foggy. Go and wake the captain."

Alijli Sulleman, second officer of the Shirawati, examined by the President, said he came on deck immediately after the ship struck. It was very foggy then. He did not know where the ship was. He looked round, but did not see the light of the light-house then. He saw it fifteen or twenty minutes later, as it was then getting clear. He did not see the land before he saw the light. It looked like a star.

The President said that the court had considered the evidence, and it came to the conclusion that it was not necessary to frame any charge against the captain, although it was of opinion that he ought to have given specific orders to the chief mate to heave the lead. With regard to the chief mate the court framed two charges, viz., (1) that he, being in charge of the ship on the morning of the 3rd October last, neglected to obey the captain's orders to call him in the event of the weather becoming foggy or in case of danger, and thereby contributing to the loss of the vessels; and (2) that he caused the loss of the vessel by wrongfully maintaining a high rate of speed after the weather became foggy.

Moosabhoy Adambhoy, the captain, was re-called and examined by Mr. Payne as to the instructions he had given to the chief mate about heaving the lead. He said he had given general orders to the chief mate to heave the lead occasionally. Between Ratnagiri and Jaithapur he had on several occasions cast the lead when it was foggy and when they could not see the land.

Mr. Brown, in addressing the court on behalf of the chief mate, submitted that his client had no intention whatever of disobeying the captain's orders. He firmly believed that the course given by the captain was a safe one and that he was justified in maintaining it. Counsel contended that it was not a wilful neglect, but merely an error of judgment on his client's part.

Judgment will be delivered on Tuesday.

TRANSVAAL WAR FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged...	4,469
A. J. Bright Esq.	25
Mrs. J. F. Gaitskell	101
Proprietors Temple Bar Hotel	51
H. Sealy Esq.	30
O. L. L.	200
A. Sympathiser	5
W. C. D.	50
John Tapp Esq.	10
C. E. Martyn Esq.	10
J. W. Boys Esq.	20
Captain and Mrs. Jackson	50
Dr. Heerji Jehangir Dadyseth	11
Total ..Rs.	5,032

Telegraphic advices from Calcutta quote the balance of the fund there as Rs. 33,000.

KING, KING AND Co.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

LADY SANDHURST'S VISIT TO NORTHERN INDIA.

HER EXCELLENCY Lady Sandhurst left Bombay last night on a visit to Agra and other "show" cities in the North. The following is her ladyship's programme:—Leave Bombay 9 p.m., Tuesday, 21st November; arrive Agra, 4-41 a.m., Thursday, 23rd November; at Agra, Friday, 24th November; leave Agra, 4-21 p.m., Saturday, 25th November; arrive Delhi, 3-44 a.m., Sunday, 26th November; at Delhi, Monday, 27th November; leave Delhi, 2-11 a.m., Tuesday, 28th November; arrive Lucknow, 7-30 p.m., Tuesday, 28th November; at Lucknow, Wednesday, 29th November; at Lucknow, Thursday, 30th November; leave Lucknow 7-50 a.m., Friday, 1st December; arrive Benares 7-45 p.m., Friday, 1st December; at Benares Saturday, 2nd December; at Benares Sunday, 3rd December; leave Benares 3-26a.m., Monday, 4th December; arrive Moghal Serai, 3-40 a.m., Monday, 4th December; leave Moghal Serai, 8-38 a.m., Monday, 4th December; arrive Bombay, 4 p.m., Tuesday, 5th December.

ON Friday Moulvie Serajul Huq, Deputy Magistrate of Alipur, disposed of a case in which eight up-country Hindus were charged with being instrumental in torturing a boar to death. A number of buffaloes were set on to the boar, the legs of which had been previously tied, the boar being literally gored to death. Accused were fined twenty-five rupees each.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

[For some inexplicable reason on the part of the Post Office, from whom an explanation has been asked, the weekly letter from our London correspondent was only delivered yesterday morning instead of with the mails on Friday last.]

THE WAR.

THE DISASTER TO COLONEL CARLETON'S COLUMN.

FOR the moment the fortunes of war have turned against us, and a great disaster has befallen the army, which, under the command of Sir George White, has during the past fortnight been gallantly fighting against considerable odds. The news of the fate of Colonel Carleton's column caused a shock to the entire nation, but a good deal of the depression we all suffered, when the melancholy tidings first reached us, disappeared on receipt of the more detailed particulars showing the noble stand made by the courageous band before the exhaustion of their ammunition compelled them to surrender. On Monday Sir George White, with all the available troops, encamped at Ladysmith—the Aldershot of Natal—and fought an engagement with the enemy. This began early in the morning, and finished, with the result you know of, at 2 o'clock. An hour later Sir George White sent off his despatch, which was short, merely consisting of thirty to forty lines of print. In this earlier despatch he mentioned that at 11 o'clock on the previous night he had sent No. 10 Mountain Battery, with the Royal Irish Fusiliers and the Gloucestershire Regiment, to take up a position on the hills to clear his left flank. He further mentioned that during some night-firing the battery mules stampeded with some of the guns, which, however, he hoped to recover. It should be remembered that this despatch was dated Monday, 3 p.m. "The two battalions," he proceeded, "have not yet returned, but are expected this evening." At the War Office, where perhaps more was known than the public knew, we are told some anxiety prevailed. To the outside world Sir George's words conveyed no impression of alarm, and we were not prepared for the unwelcome intelligence that was posted at the War Office before noon on Tuesday. This despatch was sent by Sir George White from Ladysmith at 11-35 p.m. on Monday night, nine hours and-a-half after returning from his ineffectual attempt to roll back the Free Staters, for that, according to Mr. Bennett-Burleigh, was the object of the engagement. He seems to have got the first intimation from a man of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, employed as hospital orderly, who arrived at Ladysmith under a flag of truce with a letter from the survivors of the column, and asked for assistance to bury the dead. All the light he could then throw upon the matter was that, the column were surrounded in the hills, and that, after losing heavily, they were obliged to capitulate. He added:—"I fear there is no doubt of the truth of the report. I formed the plan, in carrying out which the disaster occurred, and am alone responsible for that plan. No blame whatever attaches to the troops, as the position was untenable."

In a second telegram, despatched immediately after the other, he gives the names of the missing officers who included, besides those belonging to the battalion and battery, Major W. Adye, of the Staff, Father Mathews, Chaplain to the Fusiliers, and a newspaper correspondent, Mr. J. Hyde. On Tuesday night the General was able to send home fuller details. These, showing as they did that our men had made a long and determined stand, only surrendering when their last cartridge was expended, greatly relieved the gloom of the previous 24 hours. It appears from Sir George's narrative that the objective of the ill-fated, or rather heroic, column was Nicholson's Nek, which was reached by Dietz Sprong, or, as you would call it in India, a nullah. When within two miles of the Nek it seems that the rolling of two boulders from the hill and a few rifle-shots stampeded the mules. The stampede began with those mules carrying ammunition for the infantry. The battery mules followed, breaking loose from their leaders and getting away "with practically the whole of the gun equipment." Most of the reserve of regimental small-arm ammunition also disappeared. Undismayed by this untoward event the infantry fixed bayonets, and, accompanied by the *personnel* of the unfortunate battery, seized a hill with but little opposition. Your idea, brave though he has proved himself to be on several occasions since war broke out, does not like cold steel. Our men were unmolested till down, and were thus able to organise their defence of the hills by constructing stone sangars and walls as cover from the enemy's fire. What follows may be given in Sir George White's own words:—"At dawn a skirmishing attack on our position was commenced by the enemy, but made no way until 9-30 a.m., when strong reinforcements enabled them to push attack with great energy. The fire became very searching, and two companies of the Gloucesters in an advanced position were ordered to fall back. The enemy then pressed to short range, the losses on our side becoming very numerous. At 3 p.m. our ammunition was practically exhausted. The position was captured, and survivors of column fell into the enemy's hands. The enemy treated our wounded with great humanity. General Joubert at once despatching a letter to me offering safe conduct to doctors and ambulance to remove wounded. Medical officer and parties to render first aid to wounded were despatched to scene of action from Ladysmith last night, and ambulance at dawn this morning. The want of success of the column was due to the misfortune of the mules stampeding and consequent loss of guns and small arm ammunition reserve." That is all we know at present. The special correspondents, with one exception, have not said anything about the matter in such fragments of their telegrams as the very rigid censorship have allowed to come through. One correspondent, that of the *Times*, sends an account of the affair, but it is almost word for word the same as that of Sir G. White's despatches.

THE CALMNESS OF PUBLIC OPINION

in England, in face of a disaster, the full effects of which may be incalculable, is a thing on which we may legitimately pride ourselves, and has excited even the admiration of the bitterly-hostile French Press. It fell to the lot of Mr. Chaplin, President of the Social Government Board, to be the first Minister to address a public meeting after the reverse, and he, though not always a felicitous speaker, struck the right note. Speaking at Manchester on Tuesday night he said:—"Although the incident is most regrettable, some reverses were, of course, inevitable in the face of greatly superior forces that for the time were operating against us. When reverses of this kind do come, unless the nature of my countrymen is altogether changed, they only stiffen the determination of the English people. I may tell you this—that the news had hardly been deciphered before the order was issued without a moment's delay for the replacement, with the utmost conceivable despatch, of every man and every gun that had been lost. It may be well, perhaps, for us to remember that is an advantage we possess over those against whom we are engaged, for, whatever losses there may be in the fight which is being waged between us, there can be no replacement of forces on their side. I share to the full the deep regret which must have been felt by every Englishman who has learnt this news, but I see no cause whatever in this regrettable incident either for panic or alarm, and absolutely none whatever for apprehension as to the ultimate issue of the campaign which has been forced upon us by the Boers." Equally to the point was a remark of Lord Selborne (Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies) at Dumfries on Wednesday:—"It would, he said, be impertinent on my part if I said that it is our duty at this moment to keep cool, nothing else occurs to the average Scottish or English mind." At the same moment Lord Rosebery, in Edinburgh, at a banquet to departing troops, was demonstrating that, however much we may regret this temporary check, it has not, as he said, had any material effect on our spirits. Indeed I think it has tended to bring about that unity for which Lord Rosebery so eloquently pleaded at Bath last week. Certainly it is a sign of the times when we find Mr. Labouchere saying in the columns of a French journal:—"We must all remember to-day we are Englishmen" and adding:—"Patriotism outweighs political divergencies, and fortune will eventually favour England." Whether he would agree with Mr. Ch... who is ... seat vacated ... Bombay, that we a... sary war" is another q... it is not in the nature of ... of such things as the Nicholson ... have had a good many of them, ... muddle out right in the end. But, wha... there can be no mistake about this—we ... see this thing through. It may cost us mo... talions than we have lost; it may cost the lives ... more officers and men, and will cost us more than we have already lost; it may cost us millions that we do not yet dream of. There is one thing certain—that we mean to see this thing right through." There is no doubt that this expresses the view of all quite apart from the question which will have to be considered later as to the necessity of the war. As an instance of British sangfroid Lord Rosebery recalled a characteristic story of the time when we were engaged against the French which then stood higher in the world than it does at present, at any rate as a military power. "We had all we could do to hold our own with every resource at our own disposal, when all of a sudden the mutiny broke out at the Nore and paralysed our one remaining Army. At that time a great man was the Prime Minister; he had gone to bed at night and two of his colleagues came to him with the intelligence that not merely was the mutiny spreading at the Nore, but the mutineers were marching on London. To resist them there was no efficient force at all. To many minds it would seem the break-up of the British Empire. You see he was in bed and asleep; he received them, he gave them what instructions seemed fit, and then they went away. A quarter of an hour after they had got something else, and came back to him and found him sound asleep." The moral of the story is plain, but Lord Rosebery was careful to add that he did not want our ministers to be all asleep.

THE DELAY IN SENDING OUT TROOPS.

Now one of the principal charges brought against Ministers is that they have been asleep, that is to say, some of them have been in a such a condition, with the result that war has come about when we were not fully prepared to meet it. Several Ministerial speakers have during the past few days replied to this charge; but I cannot say that the country has shown any signs of accepting these explanations as altogether satisfactory. In his speech at the Cutler's Feast in Sheffield last night, Lord Lansdowne said:—"We have been taken to task because our military dispositions are said not to have kept pace with our diplomacy. The doctrine that our diplomacy is never to more faster than our military preparations is one to which I venture to think we ought not to subscribe offhand. It is perfectly true that reasonable man will not threaten unless he is prepared to strike, but when I am told that we are to adjust the action of our diplomacy so that it shall exactly correspond with our military preparations, I am bound to say that we are asking for something which I believe both the soldiers and the diplomatists would tell you is unattainable, and which, if it were attainable, would greatly hamper and embarrass them both. If such a doctrine is to be unreservedly accepted, it will follow that plain language is never to be addressed to a foreign Power unless we are able within a few hours to follow it up by the production, and by the production upon the spot, of a military force adequate to the occasion. There is a fundamental difficulty in the way of any such procedure. It is this, that diplomatic messages are sent by the telegraph wire, whereas reinforcements are sent by ship. Your remonstrances, your penultimatum, your ultimatum, reach their destination in a few hours, or even a few minutes; your army corps, when you have to concentrate it at a distance of many thousands of miles from home, may take weeks or months to prepare and concentrate." The Boer ultimatum reminds us immediately followed our mobilization, and he assumes as other ministerial speakers assume, that if we had mobilized earlier, the ultimatum also would have made an earlier appearance. Lord Lansdowne somewhat misses the point of the criticism. What I understand is that the public complain of the long time required to send off the troops they have not all started yet—after the mobilisation was ordered. Lord Wolseley once boasted that an army corps could be got ready to start before the transport ships were ready to convey them. But surely it ought not to have required all this time to hire and fit transports. This is not the way things are managed in India when a military expedition has to be despatched, yet the civil head of the War Office, Sir Ralph Knox, is sounding the praises of his department to admiring dinners at city feasts and scarcely any paper can be taken up without finding laudatory remarks on the excellence of the transport arrangements. Do either one or the other merit all these encomiums?

SIR GEORGE WHITE'S POSITION.

In view of the inadequacy of the intelligence yet to hand about the Nicholson's Nek affair the public generally are disposed to defer passing final judgment upon Sir G. White. On the other hand, there are some who do not mince matters. We have been given the views of some of Sir George White's brother officers. One of these described as a well-known General whose distinguished record includes the Indian Mutiny and the siege of Lucknow has expressed himself in the subject:—"I fear the deplorable news as to the capture of two of our regiments is only one more proof of serious blundering. Although General White is a good regimental commander, he certainly does not seem to excel in strategy or in the management of a big division. I regard the Glencoe business as another example of blundering upon the part of some of the officers. Why were the enemy allowed to take up a position on the hill, and to get their guns placed? Surely our scouts and patrols should have seen what was going on, especially as five big guns could not be taken up without lights. Yet, apparently, nothing was done until the enemy began to shell the next morning. And now with regard to this morning's reports of what is admittedly a disaster; it seems inexcusable that the two regiments which the Boers captured should have been allowed to get separated from the main body, especially when there was a considerable army swarming against them. At least fifteen hundred men appear to have been taken by the enemy, which must not only cripple and dishearten our remaining forces, but will also encourage the enemy. In speaking thus plainly, I know I am expressing also the opinion of many experienced military officers with whom I have spoken on the subject. We are rather disgusted that the War Office has prematurely allowed the issue of glowing reports of victories without being equally prompt and frank in disclosing circumstances calculated to discount these reports. It is not conceivable that the present misfortune can throw any doubt upon our eventual success in the campaign, but it simmediate effect is most unfortunate." Lieut. General Chamier, C. B., gives it as his opinion that Sir George White's action in sending out troops under cover of darkness was most dangerous and almost amounted to negligence. He ought to have been forewarned by the fate of the Hussars after the battle of Glencoe and taken extra precautions. Looking at his action in the most charitable light possible, it amounted to a most serious error of judgment. As General officer commanding, Sir George White must have been aware that the Boer object had all along been to detach small portions of the British force, with the object of either annihilating them or at least taking them prisoners. This had been proved over and over again within the last three weeks. Besides, no military man could be excused for allowing his troops to get so far from the main body as to be cut off whenever a pursuit was ordered. Strict instructions should be issued as to the distance the troops might go. Fighting in a hilly country against troops who knew it thoroughly, and whose guerilla tactics were known, extra precautions ought to have been taken. No doubt, Sir George White had acted rightly in taking the blame on his own shoulders, but that action did not excuse his previous blunder. Another General officer expresses surprise that the two battalions should have been allowed to leave the main body without having cavalry to keep up communication. It was only natural in his opinion that Sir George White should take all responsibility because he ordered the movement, but that did not necessarily mean that the mistake was Sir George White's. A commanding officer left the details of the movement to his staff. It was Colonel Carleton's duty to see that he had cavalry with him. But Colonel Carleton might be able to explain. The General whose name is not given but who is said to have had a brilliant career said he had faith in the officers now conducting the campaign. He firmly believed that Sir George White would be able ... [illegible] ... case ... only be ... the wording ... the plan, in carry... and am alone respon... regarded as a sort of plac... the Government in case they ... But the official view is said not ... sense. It is thought rather that Sir ... acted in the chivalrous, sportsmanlike ... usual with him, and which showed itself in gl... direction of the fighting at Elandslaagte and ... credit of it to General French. In other words, it is suggested that General White's message means, "I thought my plan a good one and it has proved bad. The troops and their officers followed out the plan in pursuance of orders, and are not to blame." It would have been easy for him, as the Continental papers also point out, to shift at least a portion of the blame, and to plead the difficulties of the position and overwhelming numbers in extenuation. He chose to do otherwise, and will be all the more respected for it.

CONTINENTAL OPINION ON SIR G. WHITE.

The delight of the bases sort of French papers at the reverse sustained by a small British force, may readily be conceived. One furiously Anglophobe editor immediately hung out from his office windows the flags of the two Dutch Republics; another declares that the Boers will be at Durban, before another week; and a third maliciously sees in the present position a splendid opportunity of paying off old scores on the British. France, Russia, Germany, and Spain all have accounts to settle, and asks, Who will be the first to act? The better class of French journals express great admiration for Sir G. White's manliness in assuming responsibility and M. Valfrey writing in the Figaro says of the British Commander that he speaks and writes like a hero of ancient Greece; in any case he in no wise resembles the other Generals of other European countries who, when fortune is against them, denounce their comrades as traitors and are only anxious to shirk the responsibilities incumbent upon them. The *Gaulois* is also struck by the spirit and tone of the telegram of General White, whom it calls "a real Englishman who sacrifices himself in order not to discredit the Queen's soldiers nor to compromise the honour of the flag." The *Temps* equally with its contemporaries in the French capital notes this nobility of the General's attitude but sees in his precipitation proof of his military professional disdain for the untrained troops, as he supposed, of the Boers. We behold here, says the *Temps*, the disdain of the professional army for the militia, the old rivalry between professional and citizen soldiers, and in this light it regards the battle of Ladysmith as one of those periodic thunderbolts which come from time to time to trouble professional soldiers in their self-confidence. The *Temps* resuscitates historic parallels and adds:—"At Ladysmith it is not England alone that has received a blow, but that militarism which looks so arrogantly down on mere militia, and pays no heed to those 'imponderables' of which Bismark spoke—namely, enthusiasm for the fatherland and for liberty, those sentiments which held together the volunteers of 1792 and which animate the Boers."

ENGLAND AND FOREIGN POWERS.

There is much less talk now than there was a fortnight ago of a possible foreign movement against England ... more than immediately before the disaster. A German friend of mine a week ago, said to me that we should owe it to the Kaiser if a European War did not develop out of our troubles in South Africa. The fact that the Kaiser apparently intends to keep his engagement to visit the Queen at Windsor is not only a blow for France but for the charvinist in the father land also. His Majesty's singular acquaintance, the sporting Earl of Lonsdale, has been gushing pretty freely about the German Emperor's friendship for this country and his sympathy with its Imperialist ideals while Mr. Chaplin in his speech at Manchester, the other evening, referred to the approaching visit, though in a more sober and responsible manner. Said the President of the Local Government Board:—"I rejoice to think that the relations between ourselves and the United States of America were never on a more cordial and satisfactory basis. Much the same, I am glad to think, may be said of our relations with the German Government and the Emperor William. The recollection of an incident which occurred after the raid into the Transvaal, and which gave rise to very considerable coolness at the time between the two countries, have happily and entirely passed away, and although I am bound to say that of late the German Press—or, at all events, a portion of the German Press—have not been remarkable for their friendliness towards this country, yet we hear, and we know it with unfeigned pleasure, that the German Emperor is about to pay a visit to the Sovereign and ruler of this country. It is certain that the Emperor will meet with a unanimous and a hearty welcome from the people of this country, due not only to his great position and distinguished personality, but due also to him as grandson of our Queen. I hope and believe that the Emperor's visit may do much to link closer together the two countries in the bonds of a common friendship. That it may have this effect is my warmest and highest aspiration, in the interests, not only of Germany, of England, and of Europe, but in the interests of the future peace of the world." Too much has perhaps been made of the Kaiser's telegram to the English cavalry regiment of which he is the honorary Colonel. In one sense the telegram was not quite spontaneous as it was sent in reply to one from the Colonel-Commandant informing his Majesty that the regiment was about to embark for South Africa. In Berlin when news of the Kaiser's message reached the able editors of that city they were much perturbed. They could hardly believe that the Emperor had sent such a telegram and they telegraphed to their correspondents in London to make sure that the thing was not a hoax. The "National Zeitung" complains that Mr. Chaplin treated the approaching visit of the German Emperor to the Queen as a political event and exaggerated its significance. Mr. Chaplin might demur to this description of his remarks and perhaps with reason. Mr. Chaplin is an estimable country gentleman, but foreign politics are not exactly his *forte*, and Lord Salisbury should hardly have chosen him as an instrument to enlighten the public mind regarding the motives of the coming visit of an important European sovereign to these isles. It certainly looks as if Mr. Chaplin spoke off his own bat, for although we have since had speeches from at least three Cabinet Ministers they made no reference at all to Emperor William.

NATIONALISTS AND THE WAR.

Everybody knows that Mr. Swift MacNeill's bark is worse than his bite. Among the Nationalist members some more actively backed up the ill-judged protests of Mr. Michael Davitt and Mr. William Redmond; but when the news that poor General Symons had been mortally wounded was announced by the Ministry to the House of Commons, Mr. Swift MacNeill was so overcome that he wept. Mr. Swift MacNeill is the most emotional man I ever knew and for all the fiery speeches he sometimes makes when carried away by his feelings he is really a mild-mannered man. Indeed he is to quote the words of a once famous popular song the sort of individual who "wouldn't hurt a baby." Of course, Mr. Davitt is a very different kind of man. He is deadly in earnest and his b

...OWN HALL.

...consider the famine ...Hall last Thursday to be a ...t Goftar" says: The meeting ...idency of Lord Sandhurst on ...s one of the most representative ...have ever assembled in our Town ...bject with which it was convened was ...nd noblest that man could conceive and the ...ss delivered were worthy of the occasion and ...e men who delivered them. Nothing could have been more eloquent or persuasive than the opening speech of his Excellency, and the appeals of the Chief Justice, the Lord Bishop and of those who followed. Surely if man's eloquence has the power to melt the human heart into pity, the most hard-hearted cannot refuse to put his hand into his pocket and give his mite towards alleviating the sufferings of hundreds of thousands of his fellow-beings in whose behalf last Thursday's appeal was made.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" remarks: From every point of view last Thursday's meeting was a great success. His Excellency made a very pathetic appeal and we are sure that story of the widow and daughters who had "lost their all" will touch the hearts of all. We trust that as now the need for help has been so eloquently and touchingly placed before the public, the necessary subscriptions will be forthcoming. The Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabji rightly remarked that "on an occasion like this I would rather hear the jingling of coins than the music of words, and the success of the meeting would be gauged not by the number of eloquent speeches that would be delivered but by the number and value of the coins that would be given."

The "Gujerati" writes: The public meeting held at the Town Hall under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor for the purpose of adopting means to alleviate the suffering in the famine-stricken districts of the Bombay presidency was a great success. Lord Sandhurst in a sympathetic speech described the present situation and made a simple but touching appeal to the generous heart of this great city. The Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins showed by his active participation in the proceedings that he is a man of broad sympathies and called for a generous response to the appeal he made for funds. The Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade took a general survey of the present and prospective situation and was of opinion that the distress likely to be suffered by the people in the months to follow would be more acute than that which prevailed in the last famine.

LORD CURZON AS VICEROY.

The "Rast Goftar" has the following highly eulogistic notice of H. E. the Viceroy: From the date of his assuming the charge of his high office to this scarcely eleven months can be counted, and during this short period we have had almost daily proofs given us, not merely of Lord Curzon's great abilities as a statesman and an administrator, but of his deep, large-hearted and sincere sympathy for the people over whose destinies he has been called upon to preside. Turn over the pages of our Statue-Book, and it will be seen that seldom within so short a while, during any previous Viceroyalty, a richer legislative harvest was gathered in; turn over the records of his tours throughout the different provinces, and it will be seen that few rulers have, by their actions and by their speeches, endeavoured better to satisfy the legitimate wishes and aspirations of our people, or to strengthen their confidence in the justice and righteousness of the British nation. The departmental reforms that Lord Curzon has hitherto introduced are too well remembered to need a reminder. As the result of this short period of wise, far-seeing and sympathetic rule, Lord Curzon enjoys to-day not merely the confidence but the regard and admiration of all sections of the native community.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" writies: The Viceroy's visit has gladened the hearts of all of us. The words of hope and comfort which he has uttered at various places have inspired the people of the Presidency with courage which will no doubt sustain them in the trials through which they are passing. His Excellency's anxiety to visit the famine and plague stricken portions of the country and the minute inquiries which he made at all the places where he went, show clearly that he at any rate wants to act upto those famous words which he uttered at the time of laying the foundation stone of the workmen's building at Agripada.

The "Indu Prakash" says: And true to his dictum, Lord Curzon has inaugurated his present tour for the purpose, not of receiving grand entertainments and magnificent receptions, but for showing sympathy with the poor and the afflicted, and for personally acquainting himself with the systems of relief that have been organized, so that he may know the measure of success they attained, and detect such shortcomings as might be existing of course, with a view to remedy them.

MR. TATA'S RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

The "Gujerati" is glad to say that Mr. Tata's ... has entered upon a still more encouraging stage. Our contemporary proceeds: At the Simla conference it passed through the ordeal of a close scrutiny at the hands of educational experts and has, on the whole, met with their approval. The conference clearly recognise the importance and necessity of a central institution for research and entertain no doubt as to its success. At the same time they are of opinion that special local facilities for research should be fully utilised, and even increased, if necessary, because even under unfavourable circumstances hitherto existing students have, in their opinion, shown, in certain instances, distinguished aptitude and capacity for research and much good will be done by the grant of studentships and by strengthening the teaching and supervising staff in local institutions.

THE CAMPAIGN IN FAVOUR OF INOCULATION.

The "Rast Goftar" observes: The long reply given by Dr. Bhalchandra to the Editor of the "Kesari," has dissipated once for all, we believe, whatever doubts which may have existed in the public mind as to the virtues of Prof. Haffkine's prophylactic serum. Attempts at a lengthened vindication of inoculation at this late hour can amount to nothing more than killing the dead, and there are many who are of opinion that Dr. Bhalchandra might have spared the time and energy he has spent in justifying a remedy, the efficacy of which has by this time been made amply patent to the world. But as we hinted last week, the worst opponent of inoculation are not found within the ranks of those who are sceptical as to its efficacy, but the class of those who are in the mortal terror of inoculation proving a fruitful source of new diseases in the community.

LORD CURZONS INTERROGATIONS.

Speaking of H. E. Lord Curzon's pertinacity of interrogation in his visits to places and interviews with persons in Bombay, Poona, and elsewhere the "Indian Spectator" writes: And such questions! The officials, accustomed to the ceremonial stateliness of Viceregal visits, must have been staggered when his Excellency unmasked his battery of swift straight questions which went to the heart of the subject-matter of them in a way that no circumlocution could evade. Non-official gentlemen, enjoying a prescriptive right, as it were, to exchange soft nothings with the Viceroy and other august officials, were taken aback by the Governor-General's determination not to be satisfied with smiling affirmatives. Lord Curzon was resolved to see things for himself and to a large extent, he seems to have succeeded in his resolve. The impression left on the public mind is excellent.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

The "Indian Spectator" has had gratifying opinions from friends in England about Sir Stafford and Lady Northcote. Our contemporary states: One of these high-placed friends, who takes a very keen interest in the affairs of India, writes:—"I cannot but consider your country fortunate in receiving two such persons who are always actuated by the greatest desire to do good to the public, and who possess the ability to carry out this desire. Sir Stafford Northcote, besides holding official positions, has had long Parliamentary experience, and I can truly say that he is held in the highest respect and esteem among men of all shades of political opinion in the Government and in the House of Commons. As for Lady Northcote, I can only hope she will be as much loved and appreciated in India as she is by all of us here." We are glad to see this view confirmed by Lord Reay in a conversation with the home correspondent of the "Bombay Gazette." Our new Governor and his lady come out under happy auspices.

THE NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Referring to the appointment of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula as member of the Bombay Legislative Council in place of Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the "Indian Spectator" asks: Is it to the Governor's firmness or to some other cause that we owe the nomination of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula to the local Legislative Council? Whatever the cause, the nomination is a welcome surprise. For one thing, it means the clearing up of an atmosphere surcharged with official prepossession, and to that extent noxious to the health of public life. To say that Government want the same representative in Council, because he is likely to be useful to "them," is to say that they dislike freedom of thought and independence of utterance. As to Mr. Rahimtula, we cannot wish him better than that he may remind the public of the days of Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay and Mr. Budrudin Tayabji.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" observes: We congratulate Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula for his nomination, and we also congratulate His Excellency Lord Sandhurst for the happy choice which, no doubt, will give universal satisfaction. A shrewd business man, a man blessed with an extraordinary amount of sound-common sense, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula has made his influence felt not only in the Corporation but in various walks of public life. His moderation has won for him the respect and good opinion of all communities. His election as the President of the Corporation and his popularity with men of all parties show that the honour which is now conferred upon him is well deserved.

BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

The "Native Opinion" thinks that the State is in no small measure responsible for the downfall of the mill industry. Our contemporary discourses: The causes of the long-continued depression and dismemberment in our Mill-industry are, undoubtedly numerous; and the responsibility of the sins, which have brought matters to the present pass, has to be fixed on numerous heads. But the fact cannot be gain-said that the State itself is directly responsible for having contributed to the down-fall in no small degree; and this so, in more ways than one. The mischief began with the currency legislation of 1893, which, by the stoppage of free coinage of silver in our mints, artificially lowered silver bullion in terms of the rupee, and thus depreciated the total value of the silver money we used to receive in exchange for the products of our cotton mills in the markets of China and other silver using countries. In other words, the closure of our mints, to private coinage caused a serious fall in the exchange with China and the East, and thus lowered down by one stroke the profits gained by our cotton mills. The effect in the beginning was simply disastrous.

RUSSIA'S IMAGINARY MARCH TO HERAT.

The "Indian Spectator" thus discourses on the allegation that Russia intends to march upon Herat: This is, indeed, a serious piece of news. The Russian occupation of Herat, for aught we know, may be quite compatible with the security of British rule in India, and it may even be a relief to have for neighbour a Power that is able to hold its own without any subsidy or military assistance from us. But preconceived notions exercise a good deal too much of influence in these questions, and it would cost a severe wrench for British statesmen to believe that the acquisition by Russia of a footing in Afghanistan can be anything but a menace to the Indian Empire. At the present juncture especially, when the contemplated move has all the appearance of taking advantage of the British position in South Africa, England is not likely to take a view of the situation, that may be easily interpreted as a sign of weakness, if not of collapse. We can but hope that diplomacy will be equal to settling the affair without resort to arms, and in this hope we are fortified by the fact that the "new diplomacy" will not have an opportunity of trying its uncouth hand on a question pertaining to the frontiers of Afghanistan and to the future of India.

The "Rast Goftar" remarks: That Russia has been contemplating an attack on Herat, and slowly but steadily completing her arrangements for the purpose, is an old story; and, therefore, the present news, beyond the momentary effect which such bolts from the blue always produce, cannot distress us much. Let Russia come whenever she likes, let her come with her ally of France if she chooses, and more, let the moment of her advance be the hour when Britain's thoughts are centered on another distant field of action. We shall meet them all. It is India's pride that she is governed by the most powerful and the most resourceful nation that the world has ever seen—that she belongs to an Empire far greater and stronger than the bloated Empire of the Muscovite. In this knowledge lies a great part of her strength: It is this which inspires our people with confidence as to the ultimate issue of any invasion that may be brought to their door.

THE CAPTURED BATTALIONS.

A FULL General with an unusually active and brilliant career made some pertinent remarks on the war to a Central News representative on November 3. Criticism, he said, was unfair at the present time. The time for criticism would come. One question that would be difficult of explanation was why the Fusiliers and the Gloucesters were allowed to leave the main body without having cavalry to keep up communication. It was only natural, in his opinion, that Sir George White should take all responsibility, because he ordered the movement; but that did not necessarily mean that the mistake was Sir George White's. A commanding officer left the details of a movement to his Staff. It was Colonel Carleton's duty to see that he had cavalry with him, but Colonel Carleton might be able to explain. The general said he had faith in the officers now conducting the campaign. He firmly believed that Sir George White would be able to hold out at Ladysmith. Although we had had the best of the fighting up to the present, it was, in his opinion, an unfortunate thing that our force ever went to Dundee or Glencoe, or even Ladysmith. It was, no doubt, done for political reasons, but for military purposes it was a mistake. The most remarkable circumstance in connection with the war up to now was the splendid way in which the Boers were carrying out their campaign. Their preparedness, their military cunning, and their movements generally, had come as a surprise to military men in London. But whatever successes the enemy had had or would have during the next fortnight, and although the whole of Sir George White's force was captured, the ultimate end of the struggle could only be the defeat of the Boers.

THE CHARGES AGAINST RANJITSINHJI'S TEAM.

THE PRINCE'S REPLY.

THE following letter from K. S. Ranjitsinhji, who captained the English team of cricketers during their recent tour in America, appears in the morning newspapers to-day:—A statement appeared in one of your columns that the Metropolitan Cricket League of New York met to consider the charge of discourtesy against myself and other members of the visiting team. From the second paragraph of the statement I gather that the accusations are that myself and other members absented ourselves from the match and that we played substitutes the next day.

I am naturally much astonished at this most extraordinary statement, and this is the first intimation I receive in any shape or form of this conduct on the part of myself and the other members. After the first day, as is well known, of the first match against Philadelphia I was laid up with bronchitis so that I was not able to take any further part even in that match. But feeling slightly better I left for New York, and not a little against my dotor's wishes, to play against Eighteen of New York, in which match our conduct is impugned as discourteous. As the travelling brought on fever I was advised to abandon the idea of playing in the match and of putting up in New York instead of Staaten Island with the rest of the team. I was unable to leave the hotel the whole time I was in New York on that occasion. I entrusted Mr. MacLaren with the control of the team as before. The next day the team, as invited by Sir Thomas Lipton, went and saw the yacht race. I trust that my absence did not lead Sir Thomas Lipton to think that I was discourteous to him, as it evidently did the associated clubs of New York.

The next day the match commenced and all our players took part. In the evening Mr. MacLaren telephoned to me that he was suffering from rheumatism and would I mind if he had some medical treatment for it in New York, and that both he and Mr. Priestly were coming to see how I was getting on. I was naturally alarmed with Mr. MacLaren's condition, and replied, "Come this evening and stop here." Both of them came and stopped in New York that night. Next day he had some electric treatment. A wire was sent by Mr. MacLaren in the morning to Mr. Stoddart to take charge of the team in his absence, to the hotel at Staaten Island, informing him of the cause of his absence and that he required Mr. Priestly's assistance; the latter also, that afternoon had to arrange for our berths for the passage back, as we were not to return to New York again till just before our departure for home. The wire was not forwarded by the Staaten Island hotel authorities on to the ground, and consequently Mr. Stoddart was unable to declare innings till lunch time, having waited for Mr. MacLaren. The delay in declaring undoubtedly saved the New Yorkers from defeat. Whether Mr. Stoddart asked for two substitutes to field or not I am unable to say, as no mention was made to myself by either my own side or by any of the New York authorities. These, then, are the facts of the case. How they can be construed as acts of discourtesy to our opponents I fail to see.

I am cabling to-day to the Metropolitan Cricket League of New York, the existence of which I only knew through your columns to-day for explanation of the matter, and asking them to inform me why I was kept ignorant of their complaint against myself and my team during our stay in America. I request you to put this rather lengthy explanation in your columns in justice and fair play to the men who did me the honour to accompany me out there, to myself, and for the sake sake of English cricket which we represented out there. I take this opportunity of acknowledging our indebtedness to the Philadelphian clubs and the Canadian clubs for their lavish hospitality and kind attention during six weeks of our most pleasant stay among them.

THE cyclists are going to lay their grievances before the Railway Clearing House authorities on Tuesday. They will seek: Special railway vans to be provided for cycle transit. Better cloakroom accommodation and more reasonable charges. The reduction of rates for the carriage of cycles so that a machine can be carried for threepence for any distance under twelve miles, with a uniform charge of sixpence for longer distances. The railways to accept responsibility for damage to cycles during transit. The deputation on Tuesday will be of a most representative character, and nearly a hundred members of Parliament have written in support of its objects.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

THE meeting between Harry Vardon and J. H. Taylor at Brancaster on Friday apparently resulted in a battle-royal, and a halved match was probably a fitting conclusion to a most exciting struggle. At one time it appeared probable that the Mid-Surrey man would follow up his recent victories at Westward Ho and New Quay as at the conclusion he held the useful lead of three holes, and it was not until well on in the second round that the champion succeeded in drawing level. In twice defeating Vardon and halving the third match, Taylor has accomplished a feat of which he may well feel proud; and knowing the great admiration—in fact, the almost reverence—in which Taylor holds the merit of the present champion, I feel assured he does feel proud of his own achievement. At all events, it is apparent that Taylor is playing as well, if not better than ever he did in his life, and, taken all in all, has undoubtedly had a most successful season. The term may not have been as universally successful as in 1894 and 1895, when championship honours fell to his share, but the opposition to be encountered is gradually becoming more difficult to overcome, whilst in those days there was no Vardon—or, at least Vardon as he is now—to be overcome.

The specially convened meeting of the Formby Club on Thursday last to consider the question of providing future accommodation for the members of the club, passed off harmoniously, notwithstanding that the feeling of the meeting was far from unanimous. Whilst all present were naturally of the opinion that a new clubhouse should be erected, there was nevertheless a great difference of opinion as to the amount it would be advisable to spend on the prospective building. Previous to the meeting there had been a great deal of argument on this point amongst the members, and judging by the opinion expressed there was no cause for surprise when the original recommendation made from the chair on behalf of the council, that a sum not exceeding £5,000 should be expended on the building, met with a certain amount of opposition. The result was that separate amendments were proposed that the amount to be spent on the building should be £3,000 and £7,000, the supporters of the latter sum easily carrying the day. A peculiar feature of the meeting was the fact that whereas the original resolution of the council was mainly supported by those resident in the immediate district the amendment in connection with the larger amount was successfully carried by the aid of the non-resident members, and one gentleman facetiously remarked when it was seen that the original resolution would fall to the ground, "the Uitlanders have it."

Very seldom has Sandy Herd been beaten on his own green. In fact, I should not be surprised to hear that this said fate has not befallen him previous to his match last week with young Williamson, of Nottingham. Victories innumerable I can call to mind, but never a defeat, and Williamson deserves all the credit for what may rightly be termed a remarkable feat, as, wonderful golfer as Herd has always proved himself under all conditions of play, it is at Huddersfield that he has proved so invulnerable as Sayers, Vardon, and one or two others have found to their cost. Huddersfield is far from an easy course to the stranger. Through the green the advantage of local knowledge is not particularly marked, but once the green is reached there can be no two ways as to the advantage of intimate acquaintanceship with the peculiar and tricky gradients which have to be encountered. That these eccentricities did not materially effect Williamson is abundantly proved by the fact that in defeating Herd by two holes he completed the course in the low total of 73—an excellent score over Huddersfield, even under the most favourable conditions. Such a score is a grand testimony to the natural golfing abilities of young Williamson, for whose game I hear Vardon has a great admiration. Williamson apparently has a future before him, and one is now beginning to understand why the Scottish press attempted to claim him as a Scotsman immediately after his excellent performance in the open championship at Sandwich. We have not many English professionals of the first class, and it was surely a trifle unkind to try and rob us of our most promising young player.

The autumn meeting of the Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers on Saturday last at Muirfield saw Mr. J. E. Laidlay once again in winning vein. It was only, however, after a very tight fit indeed that he made good his claim to the honour, as at the first time of asking a tie at 86 was recorded with that old opponent of his, Mr. Leslie Balfour Melville, and again in the play-off the pair were on equal terms at 88, only one hole to go. Both doing great, however, Mr. Laidlay succeeded in obtaining the lead necessary for success, the scores being: Mr. Laidlay, 88; Mr. Balfour Melville, 89—scores which would rather tend to the conclusion that the conditions of play must have been very unfavourable.

Even though Mr. Laidlay failed in both the championships, amateur and open, he has nevertheless had far from an indifferent season, as he has been almost universally successful in club golf, double victories having fallen to his share at the meetings of the Tantalon honourable Company, and Royal and Ancient clubs, although in the last-named instance he had to give way for first round honours to Mr. F. G. Tait. However, second honours at St. Andrews are probably more then equivalent to first awards in the majority of the leading clubs, whilst in addition to this he has had the credit of defeating Mr. Tait at both the spring and autumn meetings of the Tantalon club.

With regard to this said play-off for the medal of the Honourable Company on Saturday I find that the daily press appear to have been at variance as to the winning score of Mr. Laidlay, as it is reported both as 86 and 88. But from the source whence I obtained the information—unusually a very reliable one—the score is mentioned as 88.

It is pleasant to see that sterling player Mr. F. A. Fairlie once more in golfing harness, and that he has lost none of his old form is proved by the fact that he annexed all the scratch awards at the autumn meeting of the Royal Wimbledon Club last week. A few years ago Mr. Fairlie was a regular attendant at the majority of the principal meetings, but we have seen little of him during the past two or three seasons.

Another distinguished golfer of whom we have seen little during the present season, Mr. Horace Hutchinson, has also been distinguishing himself during the past week, as the Braecaster Cup, an annual open tournament promoted by the Royal West Norfolk Club, has fallen to his share. It is said that during the course of the tournament Mr. Hutchinson relied upon the new "Maponite" ball, which it is declared by its inventors will revolutionise the trade.

"Colonel Bogey" is not quite what may be called a persona grata in the Liverpool district. The Royal Liverpool did patronise the mythical officer some six or seven years ago, and, as far as I can remember, the experiment was voted a success; but for some reason or other the experiment has not been repeated, although I believe the alternation from the everlasting score play to "Bogey" would be welcome to many of the regular attendants at the various meetings. The West Lancashire Club, however, have patronised "The Colonel" in their winter competitions for some seasons past, and as they are following the same mode of procedure during the present winter, it is apparent that the system is popular. At the first meeting on Saturday last, Mr. E. R. Harpin, with an allowance of ten, succeeded in finishing two up, but, not having entered for the Optional, this event fell to Mr. D. H. Greenwood, who finished all square.

A month or so ago the Lytham and St. Annes Club sent a team to Huddersfield to play the members of the latter club on their own green. The St. Annes team was unfortunately not representative. In fact, considering the playing strength of the Lancashire club, it might rightly be termed very moderate, and, as the Hudderfield men are in the habit of winning their matches on their own green, they took every advantage of the weakness of the team, and allowed the representatives of the St. Annes Club no quarter, winning by a very large majority. On Monday last the Huddersfield team journeyed to St. Annes for the return match, and the home team were enabled to take an ample revenge for this previous reverse, the balance in their favour being over 30 holes. In the individual matches Mr. Ball more than maintained his recent form by taking eleven holes from Mr. A. L. Wood head out of the eighteen played.

A pleasant little reunion was held on the Wallasey links on Monday last between teams representing the Liverpool and Manchester Insurance offices. On the last occasion the match was played in 1897, on the links of the Timperley Club. Manchester were successful, but on the present occasion Liverpool just won by a bare majority of three holes, after being twelve upon the singles in the morning round. I hear that the Manchester players were immensely pleased with the green, which is at present in excellent condition, and loud in their praises of the efforts of the secretary, Mr. Williamson, who succeeded well in making their visit pleasant and memorable.

Liverpool Nov. 3 H. H. HILTON.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

TO JOHANNESBURG DURING THE CRISIS.

September 11, 1899.

WHEN I returned to the railway carriage at Heidelberg, writes an English woman in the *Westminster Gazette*, two men were getting in, and someone was trying to put down the glass of the door. "I have been trying to do that all day; I don't think you will be able to manage it." "Oh, yes, I will," said a determined bass voice; and the owner of it, a middle-aged man, with a stern, thoughtful face, well dressed and gentlemanly-looking, entered. His two younger companions, who looked dead tired, settled themselves into corners and were soon fast asleep. He sat for a few minutes, subjecting me to a keen and steady scrutiny.

We soon drifted into a conversation which became animated as time went on. "My object in going up to Johannesburg in such times as these, when all other women were running away?" Soon stated—the desire for seeing the battlefields-to-be only omitted. "You are, of course, going to remove your son?" "No, we do not like him to run away." A grave and more concerned look. "It would be best to do so—no one will be allowed to remain neutral in Johannesburg; the mines will have to cease working, the town be under martial law. You had better take him back with you; he is too young to be there now. When do you return yourself? In a few days? That is well; do not delay longer."

A long discussion, becoming very earnest as it proceeded, followed, upon South African affairs generally. My friendly enemy, who was an official in the Transvaal Government, said, amongst other things: "This persecution of the Transvaal originates with the capitalists. Chamberlain has his price, and Rhodes, who says that of every man, has paid it. Chamberlain is interested in Johannesburg, and at his elbow, working behind the curtain, stands Rhodes, the arch-conspirator. We have, with the Free State and Cape Colony Dutch, and others, fully 50,000 well armed men, and we will never give up our independence. England is playing a dangerous game; she stands to win *or lose*—the whole of South Africa. Believe you me—this is not going to be child's play; it will not take one month nor two months to settle. Things have gone too far now. It is best to fight it out and see, once for all, who is the strongest. The Bond? Do not speak against them—they are our dear brothers. Yes, we should go to Natal first. The soldiers there are mere boys—it would cost but a shilling apiece to shoot them. What cares Chamberlain for their lives? The decent and respectable Englishmen in the Transvaal don't want a vote; two were saying to me only to-day that they would never take it and renounce their allegiance to England; and the riff-riff are best out of it." "But from what you say you could buy the riff-raff for 6d." "Yes, truly, and then would Rhodes step in and buy them for sixpence, or as much more as he found necessary, and the election of a President would fall into their hands." I argued with him for some time from our stand-point, and expressed the regret I felt that we, fellow-Colonists, who should be brethren and work hand in hand for the advancement of the country dear to us all, should be at each other's throat in this suicidal way. Waxing hotter, I urged the cause of Independence, under the care of a great foster-mother, England, while we were amalgamating into one united and powerful people—which, when confederated and firm on its feet, could then talk of standing alone and governing its own internal affairs, pointing out the generosity of England, the freedom enjoyed by all under her, thousands of foreigners in London having all the rights of Englishmen. "This war will cause endless misery," he said. "The race hatred, already so bitter and strong, will become intensified a thousandfold." "Why should I hate this race hatred? We do not feel it in Natal. We get on well penough with our Dutch fellow countrymen." "You are not brought into such close contact; here and in the Cape it is very bad." "If you rush into this mad war you will ruin your only chance of real, true independence." "Under what flag?" "Why not England's?" "Nie, noch nie! That flag waves not in the Transvaal!" "You should not let your pride stand in the way of real greatness and a peaceful conclusion. You do not look far enough nor see deep enough into this question; you seem to bring about present ruin and destroy your—and our—chances for the sake of a stubborn pride and unbending determination!" He shook his head down into his waistcoat with a long, amused laugh. "No, we have not been proud enough. If I could speak to you in my own language I could better express. Now, lift this portmanteau," pointing to one beside him. I tried to do so but failed; asked to guess the contents—ammunition? For answer he lifted it upon the table between us (they have them in these trains), and opening it showed it crammed with cartridges—for Lee-Metfords, Lee-Magazines, and Mausers. Seeing most of them were from E——'s, I condemned their want of patriotism in furnishing weapons to be used against their own country. He showed me a Mauser revolver, the mechanism of which evoked my unfeigned admiration—as did the clever contrivance by which the case can be immediately converted into a stock by sliding the revolver on a groove with a spring, thus turning it into a rifle sighted for 1,000 yards—the barrel being six inches long. I examined it with interest, for I must confess to a keen and unholy relish for weapons of offence and defence. "You shoot?" "I have been trying to learn a little, that I might be ready for you when you come down." "What can we do? We must defend our country. If England comes here, drive her back we must. If we could but suppress the newspapers for a year all this agitation would cease." Oh, innocent! Something like curing the baby of crying with pain by smothering it!

As the conversation proceeded, I became suddenly aware of an indescribable personal interest in his manner which was disturbing. A reiterated wish that we might meet again, that he might teach me to shoot—that if I found myself in danger or difficulty, or needed help, I should send to him, and other things—became embarrassing. Not being used to such symptoms of a stranger being suddenly moonstruck, such a corollary to so warlike a conversation, dealing in such earnest matters, with no smile or usual demonstration of even ordinary civilities on my part, was unexpected, and I tried to dash back to the guns, and Rhodes. But he would say very little more, excepting that he knew, from private and secret information received that day, that he could prove to me that England did wish to force war upon them; and with a glance at his two companions peacefully sleeping the sleep of the irresponsible, he lowered his voice, and was proceeding to tell me what this was when the train drew up at Elandsfontein.

He woke up the men, who were clerks in his office and sent them off with the ammunition and guns, and then resumed his seat. My heart sank. Was he going on to Johannesburg? It looked like it. To create a diversion, I asked if one of the men was his son. "No; they are both clerks in my office. I am not old enough for so old a son!" with a slight reproach in his tone and a deprecating glance. "The grey hairs you see have been caused by trouble, not age."

When was the train going on? Suddenly the station-master came to him and said something excitedly in Dutch, whereupon he jumped up with a short laugh and an exclamation and got out, still, however, leaning upon the window. The guard locked the door as the train drew up on the opposite side at Johannesburg, and the train moved on, releasing me perforce from a handshake which seemed interminable. I drew a breath of relief. There had been, as Kipling would say, "too much Ego in the Cosmos" during the last twenty minutes for comfort.

A brilliant scene was now before us. Long lines vivid coloured electric lights for miles as we drew near to Johannesburg. O beloved civilisation! Begone all growlers against your magic art! Past all the mines, with their mountains of white dust flattened at the top, mast-like shafts with lights on high, streaming tails of black smoke, a tremendous din—the whirr the exciting and heart-stirring thud, and deep, intense pulsation of mighty machinery—and in we go to the beautiful Park Station, where my boy's familiar face was most welcome, meeting me. Went to the Grand National Hotel to engage a room, and then, although late—ten o'clock at night—to call on the mine manager; still I did not expect again to see a great-coat and pyjamas open the door! However, pending my apologies for so untimely a disturbance under the plea of necessity for prompt preparations and settlement of plans in these times, he disappeared to dress, and then returned, with his genial and kind smile, to discuss affairs. Dessaid he had telegraphed down to stop my coming—affairs looking black, a despatch much like an Ultimatum having put "all the fat in the fire" again that day, and likely to lead to an immediate commencement of hostilities on the part of the Boers. The trains would then be commandeered—as had been already all provisions laid up in the mines and all horses.

Next day we drove round Johannesburg, up Hospital Hill, and Jeppistown, and close under the enormous fort, on the top of which stand sentinels, clear against the sky—a very good mark. The town strikes me as being smaller and more straggly than I expected. It has grown fast; but under British management we should not have streets with no decent pavements, no water carts to lay the dust, which ever and anon rises bodily into the air in a thick dense cloud, and we should not have evil-smelling and fever-breeding water reservoirs. The fort grins complacently at the town, and seems to wink its eyes of artillery with grim meaning.

The railway station, spacious and well built, is really beautiful—rooms all paved and furnished with marble and oak; the cooking excellent in the refreshment rooms. Here you can get saiz-und-pfeffer rolls, with their appetising sprinkle of salt and caraway seeds on the top. When returning, found we had to go first to Braamfontein—a new rule, to lessen risks from the dense crowds rushing away from Johannesburg. The station-master put me and another lady into a compartment; and she had a body-guard of four, who, remaining till the train started, secured us immunity from pre-ent invasion, and by judicious tipping, a locked door, which resisted all attacks at that and subsequent stations. Just at the last a man came up with an urgent request that someone would deliver an important letter to the station-master at Newcastle, in Natal. No one else volunteering, I took it, first assured that there was nothing in it likely to lead to my being taken up as a spy. At Heidelberg were, as usual, crowds; and then on we go into the long night towards where the Pointers to the Southern Cross are standing over the great hill at home—a night of weariness and little rest, the train oscillating so much that at last it brought on "mal de mer" and necessitated one's holding on with both hands if one rose to one's feet. Daylight as we went over Laing's Nek was a relief, as was the misty rain refreshing after the High Veldt. Majuba's head veiled in clouds as we went down the rapid descent at the reversing stations over the Ingogo heights. Breakfast at Glencoe—the scene of the never-to-be-forgotten accident where whole families were destroyed, and women and children decapitated and cut to pieces.

My visit to the Transvaal has been brief, but left impressions growing stronger with reflection. One was, that there is no discipline or real organisation there; another, that prosperity has weakened and disintegrated the people to a greater extent than they themselves realise—so that even unconsciously to themselves they are drawing upon their capital of former achievement under far different conditions before the greed of easily acquired wealth and luxury had weakened the leaders, who are now depending greatly upon their powerful artillery, masses of ammunition and guns, without considering that such forces in experienced hands may even turn against themselves.

COLONIA.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

IT has been announced that the Royal Engineers are to take out to the Transvaal the apparatus for wireless telegraphy. We know that Marconi's system was used with great success during this year's naval manœuvres, when a scouting cruiser was enabled to communicate with the main fleet some fifty miles away, and of course completely out of sight. Then at the recent meeting of the British Association at Dover some very remarkable experiments were successfully carried through. It was shown, indeed, that the fact of hills of considerable height and thickness being between the transmitting and receiving stations did not to any appreciable extent effect the results. More lately the inventor of the system has himself proceeded to New York for the purpose of using it, on behalf of an enterprising journal, to report the results of the international yacht race. It does not appear, however, that on this occasion wireless telegraphy scored any points over the ordinary methods. Still, Marconi and his system are as much the scientific wonders of Monday as Rontgen and his X-rays were on Sunday. Comparatively little is known about either at present and one of the results of this is that wireless telegraphy is credited with the accomplishment of feats which it is really quite incapable of performing. We have already shown says the Allahabad contemporary that the popular idea that ships, magazines and forts can be blown up by an enemy at a distance with impunity by means of this system is an absurd one. In order to achieve anything of the sort it would be necessary in the first place to make certain elaborate preparations in the magazine to be destroyed beforehand, and if it was possible for an enemy or a traitor to gain admission it would be a far simpler arrangement to leave behind him a clock-work device, or even a length of fuse, either of which could be regulated to act within a certain numbers of hours.

Then, as regards the commercial possibilities of wireless telegraphy, it may be said at once that, as the system at present exists, they are *nil*. The cost of transmitting a message over a wire is very much less than that of sending it by means of the Marconi system, a somewhat paradoxical fact, while the speed in the first instance is many times greater than that in the second. No doubt in time improvements will be made, as in everything else, but at present Marconi's system is little more than a scientific curiosity. This fact has been so far recognised, both in Europe and America, that we have seen no highly capitalised companies or syndicates formed to finance it, such as we may always expect in the case of inventions out of which there is the remotest possibility of money being made. Whether it can be used in war for transmitting messages from one place to another without wires our Engineers will now have an opportunity for determining. Tried under very favourable conditions at the naval manœuvres it scored a success. But the instruments are of an extremely delicate, complicated, and expensive nature by no means adopted to the rough wear and tear and knocking about inseparable from active service conditions. Moreover, it would appear that there can be no guarantee under this system that the message sent will reach the right person, or even reach anybody in an intelligible shape at all. A few experiments under extremely favourable conditions mean very little. In neither the naval experiments, nor in those recently concluded at Dover, did anyone set about to interrupt or render meaningless the messages sent. But in war this would naturally be the first thing to be done by an enterprising enemy. A large induction coil properly placed in the path of the other waves would probably make it impossible to send any messages whatever. All this may be rectified later on; we are dealing with the facts as they exist at present. And, as we have said, for the time being wireless telegraphy is little more than a scientific curiosity.

WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED?

BY the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

ODOL

is the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the abovementioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

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is exceedingly agreeable, refreshing, and powerful. The cleaning of the teeth with Odol is, practically, as refreshing for the mouth as a bath is for the body.

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SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

INDIA AND THE WAR.

Captain William Riddell Birdwood, 11th Bengal Lancers, who is now at home on leave, has been selected for special service

WRITERS AND READERS.

We have not of late had much new work from Mr. Henley, his activities being mostly editorial. His many admirers will therefore hail with all the greater pleasure a set of songs and madrigals from his pen. They are to appear first in the November number of the "North American Review," and subsequently will be issued as a small volume by Mr. Nutt. "Hawthorn and Lavender" Mr. Henley entitles them, meaning that they are verse of the summer time.

Since his retirement from the bench, Sir. Edward Fry has, in some measure, been occupying himself with literary work. A result of this is apparent in a volume by him which Messrs. Macmillan announce. It is an account of the life of that well-known philanthropist James Hack Tuke. The name of Tuke was intimately connected with the relief of distress in the congested districts of Ireland during the famine years. Sir Edward Fry's memoir follows the newer ides of making biography brief.

"John Oliver Hobbes" is going to America to attend the production there of a drama she has written, "Osbern and Ursyne." Mr. Lane is just publishing it as a book. The play is in three acts, and the scene is laid in the romantic England of the Middle Ages. Mrs. Craigie's definition of the heroine, Osbern, is in these words: "A girl of twenty, very delicate in expression and countenance, but with no suggestion of morbidity." As to Ursyne, he is a chief of quality, and there are altogether a dozen characters in the play.

Mr. John Hollingshead is publishing, with Messrs. Chatto, a volume of occasional papers, under the title "According To My Lights." They are sketches which he has contributed from time to time to magazines and periodicals on subjects peculiarly his own. He has a good deal to say of London as he knew it in his early days and more of London theatrical life. One chapter is on the exclamation "Let us all be happy on Sunday." Others are reminiscences of Thackeray and Dickens, with whom Mr. Hollingshead came into personal contact.

A book which tells, in a first hand way, the story of the Great Boer Trek should be interesting just now. Such a book Mr. Murray has in preparation, a revival from 1856. The Hon. Henry Cloete was then our representative in Natal, and he wrote and published a record of the Trek. This, his grandson, Mr. Brodrick Cloete, has now edited and revised, in order that the present generation may become acquainted with it. The Great Trek is perhaps the strangest event in the strange history of the Boers.

Still another volume on the French Revolution. It is by Mr. Henry Jephson, and Messrs. Macmillan announce it under the title "The Real French Revolutionist." Mr. Jephson notes that within recent years a number of books have been issued in France giving new information about the French Revolution. Then in contemporary works of which a splendid collection is at the British museum, there lies material that has been little drawn upon. Combining the two sources, Mr. Jephson has been able to produce a book thought to have real freshness.

Events of the last year or two have no doubt increased the interest of English readers in American biography. Messrs. Kegan Paul are just commencing here the issue of a series of brief memoirs of eminent Americans. These are men of the most various significance in American life. Thus the series, taken as a whole, will give biographically the history of American life and character in all its important phases. The writers, like their subjects, are American, and the aim of each has been brevity and point. Mr. Wolf Howe, the editor of the series, writes of Phillips Brooks, Mr. James Barnes of Admiral Farragut, and Mr. Everett Hale, jun., of James Russell Lowell.

A history of the people of the Netherlands must also refer to the Dutch of South Africa. The second part of Professor Blok's large work—the first part having appeared recently—is just being brought out in English by Messrs. Putnam. It covers the period of about the year 1400 to 1559, and in the earlier chapters tells how Holland, Zealand, Hainaut, Brabant, Limburg, and Luxemburg were united under the sovereignty of the Dukes of Burgundy. Professor Blok describes the difference between the aims and interests of this powerful ducal house, European in reputation, in contrast to the needs of the petty overlords of the various Netherland territories. This makes a striking sketch.

Two natural history books are about to be issued by Messrs. Blackie, one of them being from the pen of Mr. Charles Dixon, the author of "Rural Bird-life." He writes a popular account of the birds of our northern shires. A feature of the volume is the comparison which Mr. Dixon's intimate knowledge of his subject enables him to make between the bird-life of the northern and the southern counties. The other book is an autobiography, in which Mr. Fred Smith recalls his early years as a naturalist. The study of nature has been a passion with him, and here he takes the reader on many a country ramble.

Mr. Thomas Hardy is contributing a short story to an early number of "Harper's Magazine."—Mr. Gilbert Parker, Mr. Zangwill, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Mark Twain, Mr. Stephen Crane, and Mr. Jacobs will also have serials or short stories in "Harper's" during next year.—In a few days Messrs. Chatto are to publish a volume of detective stories, "Tales of Terror," by "Dick Donovan." This *nom de guerre* stands, of course, for Mr. J. E. Muddock, who has in the press with the same firm a novel entitled "The Golden Idol."—"The Princess Xenia," a romance by Mr. Marriott Watson, is being published forthwith by Messrs. Harper. The hero is a man of unlimited wealth, who believes himself to be the agent of Providence in righting the wrongs of humanity.—"Anyhow Stories," a volume by Mrs. Clifford, which appeared long ago, is to be reissued by Messrs. Duckworth. It has illustrations by Lady Stanley.—Two novels will be published forthwith by Messrs. Pearson, "A Maid of the Moor," by Mrs. M. E. Stevenson, and "The Red Man of the Dusk," by Mr. John Finnemore.

Mr. Arthur Balfour is contributing an article on "How Ritualists Harm the Church" to the new number of the "North American Review."—Mr. Rudyard Kipling is announced by one of the American magazines for a contribution which it will publish with the title "A Winter Note Book."—"The Library," a monthly periodical established in 1889, is now to be published by Messrs. Kegan Paul as a quarterly. It willbe enlarged and improved generally.—The new Russell Lowell book, his "Impressions of Spain," is now so well advanced that Messrs. Putnam hope to issue it during the month.—Mr. Garrett Fisher has revised and brought up to date his history of "The Transvaal and the Boers" for a new editon which Messrs. Chapman are bringing out. A special chapter is devoted to the Orange Free State.—Mr. J. Wickham Legg has edited for Messrs. Rivington a work that describes itself in the title "Some Principles and Services of the Prayer-Book Historically Condsidered."—"Side-Lights on South Africa" is the title of a book of travel by Mrs. Roy Devereux which Messrs. Sampson Low will publish on an early date.

Lord Cromer has accepted the dedication of Mr. John Ward's "Pyramids and Progress," a popular work which Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode are about to issue. The publishers inform us that Professor Sayce has written an introduction to it. We expected that a book of this kind would appear in time for the tourist season to the Nile. For a new handbook to the Nile must henceforth include the Soudan. The reconquest of the Soudan and the fall of Omdurman were sure to be followed by an unusually large influx of travellers. The author of "Pyramids and Progress" attempts to give his readers a full and popular account of Egypt, its scenery, its history, its places of interest, its antique remains, and its people. To bring the book up to date in every respect, Mr. Ward gives an account of the new irrigation works. The volume contains over three hundred illustrations.

The late Dr. George Kingsley possessed many of the personal characteristics and literary gifts that distinguished his famous brother, the muscular Christian, novelist, historian, and divine all in one. A book of sport and travel by him was long since announced by Messrs. Macmillan, who are now about to publish it. The volume describes his adventures in New Zealand, Spain, Portugal, Algiers, the Tyrol, the deer forests of Northern Scotland, and other countries and localities. Dr. Kingsley was an all-round sportsman. He was as much an adept in hunting the chamois, as in tempting the salmon. His book will be found all the more attractive, because of the memoir of him, which is written by his daughter, Miss Mary H. Kingsley—a traveller even more adventurous than her father. The memoir forms an introduction of the volume.

Said Sir Walter Raleigh, "Whosoever commands the sea commands the trade; whosoever commands the trade of the world commands the riches of the world, and consequently the world itself." How Drake's wonderful career was the practical exemplification of the foregoing principle was the theme of Mr. Julian S. Corbett's "Drake and the Tudor Navy," the first edition of which appeared last year, and the second of which, we are glad to say, is now issued by Messrs. Longmans and Co. In this new edition, the author has made several corrections and expanded some of his former annotations. To those who have not read the first edition we would point out that without in the least minimizing the import of Drake's career as a corsair, the author does full justice to Drake as an admiral and administrator, and as the most original and prominent figure in a revolution which gave a new direction to war and politics, and to England the command of the sea. Good old Stow, in his enumeration of Drake's versatilities, mentions that he was "expert and apt to let blood and give physic unto his people according to the climate."

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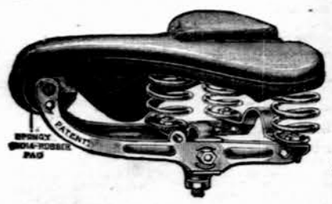

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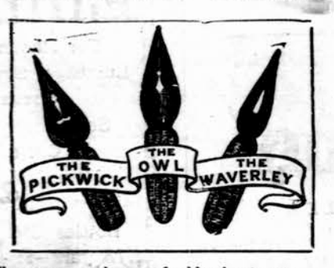

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